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WIZARDS OF THE WILLOW

BARELY A MONTH REMAINS FOR THE ARRIVAL OF THE M.C.C. SIDE THAT WILL TOUR INDIA, CEYLON AND PAKISTAN. THE TEAM COMPOSED MOSTLY OF ALL-ROUNDERS IS CAPTAINED BY NIGEL HOWARD OF LANCASHIRE. THESE PICTURES, IN ACTION, SHOW THE FORCEFULNESS OF THE SIDE, FROM L. TO R. (1) A. G. E. RHODES, LEG-BREAK GOOGLY BOWLER. (2) R. T. SPOONER, WICKET-KEEPER OF WARWICKSHIRE. (3) SHACKLETON, FAST-MEDIUM BOWLER AND RAPID SCORING BATSMAN. (4) D. KENYON OF WORCESTER IS A FORCEFUL BATSMAN. (5) A. WATKINS OF GLAMORGAN, IS A HARD-HITTER.

NEHRU TELLS AMERICA

(SEE PAGE 5)

Is It Woman's World?

BY A CORRESPONDENT

IN pioneer days women were valued in America because they were scarce. In the last two decades they have been courted because their power as the family purchasing agents (they do 55 per cent of the family buying) could be exploited commercially, says the writer in 'The Economist'

During the last war they were pursued because they constituted the biggest potential pool of free labour. The same thing is happening in the present rearmament period, although as yet there are only about 19 million women in the civilian labour force, compared with 20.5 million at the peak of the war. The need for women as new workers is reflected in "Help Wanted" columns which call for them not only as cooks, teachers and secretaries, but also as engineers and machine operators.

Meanwhile women have for the first time in the nation's history become numerically surplus. The actual figures disclosed by the 1950 ount—100 women to every 98 men—produced a spate of supposedly humorous editoria. comment, but as yet no serious studies of the implications of the change have appeared.

However, the myth that all women spend their working hours testing soap powders, cake mixes, washing machines and ream kitchens continues to be supported by fantastic expenditures on advertising and to be proclaimed in print and on the air, until women who prefer typewriters to vacuum cleaners hardly dare admit it. The fact beneath the myth is that a third of the feminine population spends its working hours not at home but in factory, office, school room or laboratory. It is only since industry began to take household chores out of the home with one hand and to return expensive gadgets with the other that the working part of the house has been pictured as a paradise, only since women have been employed in large numbers outside the home that the kitchen has become—at least to the advertisers of kitchen equipment—a dream world bathed in a rosy glow of dear desire. Earlier in the century it was a prison from which every ambitious women yearned to escape as quickly as she could.

The change came after 1920 when women won the vote, and more particularly after 1934 when a student of social statistics, eager to speed the advance of women, put forth tentative figures to show that they had much more financial power than was usually credited to them. Those figures were seized on by the women's magazines, eager in turn to justify the sale of their pages at high rates to advertisers still labouring under the belief that it was father who kept the wage packet and paid the bills. The experts in persuasion set up a legend of the financial power of women which, for lack of statistics to the contrary, even the women themselves came to believe. Recently the stockbrokers have joined the chorus. Figures have appeared in the Stock Exchange journal to prove that "Women Own a Lot of Stock!" The accompanying illustration showed pearls spilling out of a safe deposit box.

The facts on which all this fanfare ("Women own 47 per cent of our railroads!" "Women insure 80 per cent of all life insurance!" "Women control 70 per cent of this nation's private wealth!") is based are scarce. Washington has no figures which show how much wealth women inherit or how much land or how many government bonds they own. Reliable evidence is available only in a few fields.

The Institute of Life Insurance reveals that women owned one-fifth of the life insurance in force in 1949 and received slightly more than half of the death claims paid that year. A writer for the Stock Exchange magazine believes, after studying annual corporation reports, "that women outnumber men stockholders generally." But

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WEEK-END FUN

Bella: "Does your husband lie awake at night?"

Stella: "Yes, and he lies in his sleep, too!"

* *

"I am getting more forgetful every day—yesterday I went to sleep without taking the sleeping draught the doctor ordered me."

* *

"What would you do if you were lost on a desert island?"

"Sit down and play patience. Someone would be sure to come along and say, 'Excuse me, that five goes on that six.'"

* *

Female Emancipation: Twenty million women got up and said, "We will not be dictated to!" and went out and became stenographers.

* *

"Is Jack conceited?"

"Is he conceited? Why, he joined the Navy to let the world see him!"

* *

A divorce case had lasted several days, and the plaintiff was being cross-examined.

"How many children have you?" demanded counsel, who had already been supplied with the information.

"She had four when your cross-examination began three days ago," interpolated the judge.

* *

I want a new hat. I've just topped the poll in my constituency."

"We haven't one large enough for you, sir, but we could fit you with two."

* *

"Are you in favour of long engagements, Vi?"

"Not at my age, dear. I might run out of ammunition."

* *

His bagpipe playing was the chief thing that mattered to him in life. One night, while he was strutting about the room, skirling for all he was worth, his wife attempted a mild protest.

"Jock", she said, "that's an awfu' noise you're making."

So Jock sat down and took off his boots.

* *

"Won't you give me your telephone number?" he murmured.

"It's in the book," she said.

"Splendid," he sighed. "And what's your name?"

"That's in the book, too" she snapped.

* *

A woman in the midst of divorce proceedings was complaining to a friend about the boring conferences she had to endure with lawyers.

"Oh," said her friend, "don't talk to me about lawyers. I've had so much trouble over my property that sometimes I wish my husband hadn't died."

* *

A small boy saying his prayers finished by asking for a baby sister. Then he turned to his mother and said, "And please may I have the wheels off her pram when she's done with it?"

* *

A woman of recently-acquired wealth was discussing with an artist the portrait of herself which she had asked him to paint.

"Shall I paint you in evening dress?" the artist inquired.

"Oh, no," replied the woman "don't make any any fuss at all—just wear your overalls."

* *

Over Fred Astaire's fireplace in Beverly Hills is a yellowed MGM Inter-Office studio memo—souvenir of the dancer's first screen test. Dated 1933 and sent by the testing director to his superior, it reads: "Fred Astaire. Can't act. Slightly bald. Can dance a little."

* *

A meek-looking man in the art gallery was gazing rapturously at an oil painting of a shapely girl dressed in only a few strategically arranged leaves. The title of the picture was "Spring."

Suddenly the voice of his wife snapped: "Well, what are you waiting for, autumn?"

* *

Said the flirt to a boy friend she was entertaining in her home: 'Darling, did you ever try to sell vacuum cleaners? If not, you'd better start now . . . That's my fiance just coming in the front door!'

Criticism should be as constructive as possible. But we can't expect it always to be so, nor can we feel always obliged to make it so. As Ralph Ingersoll once put it: "When a man points out that you've got a counterfeit bill, he's not obliged to replace it with a good one."

When my mother caught my little brother in his first lie, she was so distressed that she told him to leave her sight and not call her Mommy again. After quite a long time, he timidly approached her and said, "Lady, can I call you Mommy now"?

ODDITIES OF NATURE • BY CHUCK THORNDIKE
Nobody's FOOL
"THE CUNNING FOX TAKES A STICK IN ITS MOUTH, THEN LOWERS ITSELF INTO WATER TO GET RID OF FLEAS! THE FLEAS CRAWL OUT ON THE DRY STICK-THEN FOX EATS IT-GO!
-the WATER TURKEY-
"THIS UNSAINLY SNAKE-LIKE BIRD USES ITS WINGS IN ORDER TO SWIM FASTER THAN THE FISH IT CATCHES-THEN SPREADS THESE FEATHERED FINS ON SHORE IN THE SUN TO DRY!
HOW MUCH NOISE CAN A FISH MAKE?
DURING THE LAST WAR WHEN THE NAVY WAS TESTING UNDER-WATER RADAR EQUIPMENT SO MUCH NOISE CAME IN OVER THE EAR PHONES THEY THOT THE GERMAN SUB FLEET WAS IN CHESAPEAKE BAY-THE RACKET CAME FROM THOUSANDS OF DRUM FISH AND CROAKERS!
AN 8-FOOT ALLIGATOR WAS CAPTURED AFTER IT STOPPED TRAFFIC AT 163RD AND BISCAYNE BLVD, NO. MIAMI, FLA.

A story told on Picasso, which may be apocryphal, is about the painter when he was at his most cubistic. A friend dropped into the studio and found Picasso standing before his easel in great distress. On the easel was a canvas covered with a confused mass of angles, crossed lines, and assorted geometry.

"What seems to be the trouble"? his friend asked.

"The nose is wrong", said Picasso irritably. "I want to change it."

The friend looked at the picture and shrugged his shoulders. "Well, why don't you?"

"Because," cried Picasso, "I can't find it!"

* *

While waiting for her car, she noticed a mechanic pick up a piece of paper from the seat of another automobile. He glanced at it and began to chuckle. Then he handed her the paper. It was a long list of repairs the owner wanted done. Penciled across the bottom was this note: "Please stop when you reach $15."

* *

For his magic-lantern lecture on "Scenes from the Bible," the chaplain of one of our ships commandeered the services of a sailor who owned a phonograph, to play appropriate musical selections.

The first picture shown was that of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. The sailor frantically reviewed his records, but no suitable selection occurred to him.

"Go on! Play something!" urged the chaplain in a whisper.

Suddenly an idea struck the sailor, and in a moment the listeners were treated to a lively rendition of: 'There's Only One Girl in the World.'

* *

A man went into a shop to buy a fountain pen. The assistant gave him one to try and he covered a sheet of paper with the word: "Tempus Fugit."

The assistant offered him another pen. "Perhaps" she said, "you'll like this one better, Mr. Fugit."

A lot of brains, money, ingenuity, and bell-ringing— both door and telephone—goes into all those radio-rating gimmicks people hire. Hooper and Crossley and Nielsen and all the rest of them stay awake nights wondering how to tap America's responses, but one small, energetic, and very smart man did it all—and better—for nothing. He was Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia.

Every time he went on the air he called the superintendent at the New York City Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity.

"Joe," he would bark, "I'm on the air at 12 o'clock—at 12.05 check the meters on the mains. If they're takin' baths, it's a cinch they ain't listenin'."

* *

At a medical discussion on diet a distinguished officer summed up for the Navy with: "We don't worry about vitamins. An officer walks around the mess telling men that if they don' teat their bloomin' cabbage they won't get their bloomin' pudding."

* *

Discussing tennis technique, the stout man said: "My brain barks out a command to my body. 'Run forward quickly. Hurl yourself towards the ball, return it over the net and then walk back slowly.'"

"And then what happens?" he was asked.

"And then", replied the stout man, "my body says: 'Who—me?'"

* *

A Leaf From The Past

"Englishman, 25 years old, about five feet eight inches high, indifferent build, walks a little with a bend forward, pale appearance, red-brownish hair, small mustache hardly perceptible, talks through his nose, cannot pronounce the letter S properly, and does not know any Dutch."

From the Transvaal Government poster offering £25 for the recapture of Winston Spencer Churchill, prisoner of war, after his escape from Pretoria Prison in December 1899.

Vyshinsky's Two Faces

BY JASPAR SAYER

AT the reception where I first met Molotov and Vyshinsky, the latter was in a jovial mood. His full, highly coloured face beamed upon the guests with apparent bonhomie. He gave every appearance of enjoying himself. Vyshinsky is often to be seen in such a mood. Westerners have often said of him: "Vyshinsky at a party is quite a good chap," writes the author in "Everybody's".

In this respect the man who is now Soviet Foreign Minister is like the Soviet officials whom I used to meet in Persia during the war. At the Teheran Club it was possible to drink and joke, on apparently friendly terms, with these men. But if next morning, one had occasion to visit them in their offices, the faces which confronted one were changed. The official Soviet mask had covered the Russian face.

Vyshinsky has repeatedly mingled with Western statesmen at dinners, parties, and receptions, drunk toasts with them, and laughed with them. Repeatedly, at conferences next day he has insulted and vilified these men and their countries with a combination of rhetoric and vituperation hitherto unequalled. More man-of-the-world than Molotov, he is as implacable a foe. And the older he has grown—for he is now nearing 70—the more implacable he has become.

●

His legal background is well known. Indeed, he is still regarded in Russia, as the greatest living lawyer whom the Soviet Union has produced. In this respect, he is much more eminent than is usually the case with the men who collect round dictators.

Many of Stalin's, and most of Hitler's, principal associates and agents would have been failures, or mere mental perverts, in more normal societies. Vyshinsky, in all probability, would have carved out a career for himself wherever he had been born.

He was the son of 'respectable' and 'bourgeois' parents, born in Russia in 1883. As a youth, he studied law at Kiev University. At the age of 19 he took his first political step by joining the revolutionary wing of the Social Democratic Party. At 22 he took a more irretraceable one by doing revolutionary work in the Caucasus oilfields and becoming Secretary of the Baku Soviet. At 24 he was arrested and imprisoned.

But he was tough enough, mentally and physically, to withstand and emerge from several long periods either in prison or in exile. Undeterred, he had, by 1914 established a considerable reputation as a lawyer and become a lecturer at Moscow University.

●

At this stage, his 'respectable' background might well have triumphed over his youthful revolutionary ardour. But, in fact, when the 1917 revolution broke out, he was one of the few University teachers to come out in open support of Lenin. Even so, he might later have been dropped or liquidated for he was then a Menshevik—considered by the ruling hierarchy a fatal 'deviation'—and it was not until 1920 that he joined the Communist Party.

His legal powers soon earned him office. In 1923 he was made State Procurator of the USSR; in 1925 Professor of Jurisprudence at Moscow University; and at about this time his career again came to the end of a phase when he became Rector of that University. He was an eminent professor in his early forties, a family man with a wife and daughter, popular with students.

The extraordinary 'Jekyll and Hyde' aspect of his personality came to light when he began to preside, or prosecute, at trials. In 1928, he was the presiding judge in the Shakty Trial at which 50 Russians and three Germans were tried for counter-revolutionary activities; in 1933 he was the Public Prosecutor at the renowned Metro-Vickers Trial in Moscow when both British and American engineers were accused of sabotage and espionage.

Stalin had found the perfect spokesman of Communist 'justice';

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OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

Nehru's Triumph Was Kidwai's

INDIAN ATTACK NEWSPAPERS PRESS BILL

Tactics To Kill Hindu Code Bill

NEW DELHI, (By Air.)

NEW DELHI is having September rains. The month commenced with 'Turkish bath' weather but the beginning of the second week saw low clouds bringing welcome showers of rain and cool breezes. September, normally, is the most trying month of the year. It has, so far, turned out to be the most pleasant month.

With weather, political tempers have also improved. Pakistan apparently has exhausted its anti-Indian fury. With the departure from Karachi of Dr. Graham, the stage-managed blackouts, war incitement and Jehad are being gradually put aside for the next occasion. Maulana Zafarali, however, continues to shout: "My Islamistan for a sword." DAWN of Karachi continues to publish verses from the Holy Book, under which it prints things which even Beelzeebub would be ashamed of. And the Prime Minister of Pakistan exhibited, during the week, not his clenched fist but his clenched tongue. He declared that "Kashmir was not the property of Shaikh Abdulla's father."

The Storm

In India, the storm inside the Congress swept away Mr. Tandon. It was the elections and not Mr. Tandon, which was the main issue before the All India Congress Committee. It is said that a statesman thinks of next generation but a politician, of the next elections. The Congressmen being politicians, dropped Mr. Tandon, like a hot brick and made their "Suraiya Namashkar" to the Prime Minister. It was a triumph for the Prime Minister. But the real victor was Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Banished from his Province of Uttar Pradesh, ousted from the Congress Working Committee and even from the Central Cabinet, he stood up to Mr Tandon and his fair weather friends. The voice might have been the voice of Mr. Nehru, but it was Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai's hand which laid Mr. Tandon low. In dealings with Mr. Tandon, Mr. Kidwai has never closed his account. He is a good judge of men. He waited for his opportunity and struck his blow. It proved fatal for Mr. Tandon. The weather-cocks saw which side the wind was blowing. They turned their allegiance overnight.

In his hour of victory, Mr. Kidwai has shown himself a realist. He did not call it the victory for Mr. Nehru, but shameful betrayal by the opportunists. He therefore wanted a purge of these opportunists. He is supported by Indian history. Mohammed Ghory invaded India, was defeated and brought before Prithviraj as a prisoner. Prithviraj pardoned him, and made him free to go home. He never forgave Prithviraj In the following invasion, he defeated Prithviraj and not only had him beheaded but also Jaichand, who had helped him to win

Attack On Nehru

Pt. D. P. Mishra also thundred here during the week. He, among other things accused the Prime Minister of dictatorship. In the first place, the Prime Minister has not the makeup of a dictator. He is a born gentleman and he bears no grudge or malice towards anyone. These are some of the fatal weaknesses for a dictator Secondly, he has not the apparatus of a dictator The corner-stone of dictatorship is a well-disciplined and uncorruptable police This country lacks that prerequisite of the dictatorship. The "Gestapo" of this country spies over honest people, inside and outside the secretariat, spins fantastic stories about them, to justify its existence but leaves the dangerous enemies of India to willow in their misdeeds. Its potentialities for crime detection are generally in the inverse ratio to a man's ability to "apply oil". In the worst days of sugar famine, sugar was sold in tons in what some misguided called the black market. Only fools fear dictatorships. The honest and law-abiding man fears the police.

The Indian Princes and their Privy Purses attracted some attention during the week. In its hurry to liquidate the Princes, the Government of India, it is claimed, did a great injustice to the dependents of the Princes. The Constitution has guaranteed Privy Purses to the Princes, but has made no stipulation that the Princes on their part would share their income with their own dependents. The Minister of States, Mr. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar is an able administrator and should be able to tackle this problem. The problem of the Private Property, and particularly immovable property is still under discussion. The Government could use this issue as a bargaining point with the Princes to allocate reasonable allowances to their dependents. It is largely problem for the Indian Princes, is another view expressed here. The Rajpramukhs are the leaders of Indian Princes and it is they who should use their good offices by persauading the members of their own order to treat their dependents generously. The scandal of deserted dependents is becoming bigger and bigger every day, and in the larger interests of humanity it requires an early looking into

Congress Session

The "Diplomatic Enclave" in New Delhi has been selected to hold the emergent Session of the Congress, commencing here on October 18. A local newspaper announcing this decision on Wednesday afternoon said:—

"This decision was taken this morning after a survey of several sites, including Ramlila Grounds and Kalkaji by the Congress President, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President of Delhi Congress Committee, Chawdhiry Brahm Prakash, Shrimati Mirdula Sarabhai, Shri Radha Raman and officials of the local admonistration and the Government of India"

According to rumours, the Central Public Works Department has been directed to construct necessary accommodation for the delegates, for which purpose a thousand tents from Calcutta may be requisitioned, in addition to corrogated iron sheets and other building material For the Nasik Congress large consignments of Government property were taken from Bombay and other places. It is still not known how the huge deficit, running into several lakhs was accounted for by the Rajasthan Government for holding the Jaipur Session of the Congress. Firstly, it is a debatable point, whether the Congress Party in office can use tax-payers money for its conferences. It is certainly creating a bad precedent for its successors. Secondly, suppose it can, the tax-payer should also receive the earnings from such conferences. What happens is that the tax-payer is burdened with all the expenditure and the Congress organisation walks away with all the gate money. This has been the practice, ever since the Congress party has got into office. The Tax-payer has become a water melon. It is cut open, when a knife falls upon it. It is also cut open when it falls upon a knife.

The Press Bill occupied the Parliament during the week. The House was treated to a marathon speech by Lala Deshbandhu Gupta. The two Presidents, one of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference and the other of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society have demanded the dropping of the Bill, in its present form. The Congress Party, of which both of them are honoured members, has, by majority decided to proceed with the Bill. Some other members of the party have actually supported the Bill.

Dr. S. P. Mukerji is an astute politician. He never misses an opportunity to make a capital out of the Congress Party's division. Speaking on the Press Bill, he advised the newspaper editors to resort to direct action if the Bill were passed and refuse to publish ministerial statements and Government communiques, say for a fortnight. The Law-breakers of yesterday suddenly became constitutionalists and protested against this open incitement to non-co-operation. Lala Deshbandhu, intervening said that the Editors would do what was best for the country. This was, of course, an unchallengeable attitude. The snag was, who was to judge what was the best for the country. To Congress, out of office, law-breaking was best for the country. To Dr. Mukerji, still out of office talking law-breaking has its own allurements. In any democratic set-up it is the Government which is the final judge of what is good for the country. The Government amended the Constitution, in the best interests of the country. It has also brought forward the Press Bill, presumption being that it is convinced that it is also in the best interests of the country. The Press Bill should therefore be supported, if good of the country were the sole criterion and the Government were the final arbitrators of what was good for the country. Further more, it were the Newspaper Editors' Conference which had been egging the Government to expedite the introduction of the Bill. According to New Delhi reports, the BIG ONES of the Standing Committee were

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3½%

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ISSUE PRICE Rs. 100 PER CENT

Open at 10 A.M. (Indian Standard Time)

On 17th September, 1951.

The loan will be CLOSED as soon as a total of approximately Rs. 3 Crores has been subscribed, and in any case not later than the close of business on the 18th September 1951.

The applications will be received at the Offices of the Reserve Bank of India, at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras, at the Branches of the Imperial Bank of India in the State of Bombay, and at the Treasuries at the Headquarters of the Districts in the State of Bombay.

Full particulars can be obtained at any of the Offices of the Reserve Bank or Branches of the Imperial Bank or at any Treasury in the State of Bombay.

(943)

Irish War For A Free State

DE VALERA LEADS I.R.A. TO VICTORY

MISS Dorothy Macardle, in an immense book first published in 1937, 'The Irish Republic' (Irish Press, 15s.), writes as a passionate Irish Republican apologist of Irish events of the first quarter of this century. with a preliminary sketch of Ireland's historical background. "Her interpretations and conclusions are her own", Mr. de Valera writes in his preface to the book which reveals a native characteristic capacity for exclusion of the world context of Irish affairs, writes Pamela Hinkson reviewing the book in John O' London's Weekly.

This record traces the growth of the Sinn Fein and Republican movements to and through the revolution, the Anglo-Irish Treaty, the Irish split on that, and the following Civil War, to 1926. The Irish Republic ideal had been brought by Wolfe Tone and other eighteenth century Anglo-Irish leaders from the French Revolution to join very different native resurgent waters whipped by religious persecution and land confiscation. Those last wrongs had been largely redressed in the period at which Miss Macardle opens her thesis, when the non-violent influence of the Irish literary renaissance and the Gaelic language revival of Dr. Douglas Hyde were contributing to the rising tide of nationalism.

Revolutionary War

Miss Macardle, recording in great detail events seen through Republican eyes, sets out to be fair despite her own expressed uncompromising convictions. Her painstaking efforts in this respect, on some pages, are emphasized by their collapse on others. Faced with a tangle of interwoven threads of political and human life and mutual need—facts of Anglo-Irish relationship—she follows a general Irish apologist tradition by using the knife of over-simplification. The revolutionary war was one fought amid still abiding human relations and normal human social life, a bewildering background for combatants.

The author indeed indicates this aspect fairly enough, writing of the 1916 Rebellion—in which the first actions were between Irish revolutionaries and Irish soldiers of the British Army, with unarmed Irish policemen among the first victims:

The task of an invading army, encountering resistance, is one which tends to produce a nervous and inflamed state of mind .....Boys and women, and uniformed as well as uniformed men are among the defenders; it is impossible to distinguish combatants from non-combatants.....

Then, as later, a cup of tea and a shot might come from the same house, and even from the same hand.

Miss Macardle quotes tributes from captured British soldiers to their chivalrous treatment and records that James Connolly (commander of the Citizen Army and later executed), "whose wounds were severe, was nursed with every kindness at the Castle Hospital."

Poets At The Helm

The revolution started with high ideals. Two poets, Padraic Pearse and Thomas MacDonagh, were among the executed leaders. Miss Macardle gives several idealistic proclamations as well as some grim war proclamations. The small, secret Irish Republican Brotherhood had declared in its early constitution:

There shall be no State religion in the Irish Republic. Each citizen shall be free to worship God according to..... his conscience.

The first Dail Eireann meeting in Dublin in January, 1919, proclaimed its social programme with special emphasis on the care of children and the aged. British and foreign newspaper correspondents were deeply impressed by the assembly and the gentleness of tone, but one Frenchman (M. Goblet) divined—correctly:

that a new epoch was beginning and one that would be terrible.

In today's world context, Miss Macardle's following record of guerrilla warfare is of old, unhappy, far off things—especially unhappy for the Irish reader. I confess that I looked for the occasional humanities and magnanimities in a story of which Irish people are weary after repetition of action and accusation used against each Irish Government—its own former weapons—in turn. Miss Macardle quotes from Robert Brennan, one of the insurgent leaders, his account of a dramatic incident in Dartmoor prison after the Rising. Eoin MacNeill, Chief of Staff of the Irish Volunteers, had tried to stop the Rising and his countermanding orders had hastened the inevitable end.

Miss Macardle gives some inte-MacNeill appeared in the prison for the first time. We were lined up in the dark Central Hall for morning inspection...Down the iron stairs in the centre of the hall a small body of prisoners came—the first being Eoin MacNeill. We were all conscious that prisoners had mixed feelings about him, as he had stopped the Rising. To our amazement, Eamon de Velera stepped out from our ranks and faced us. His voice rang out with the command: "Irish Volunteers! Attention! Eyes left!" the command—a salute for MacNeill—was obeyed with military precision and de Valera stepped back into the ranks, leaving us a bit dazed by his amaging chivalry and courage.

Peoples' Courts

Miss Macardle gives some interesting reports of the Republican Courts and Volunteer police which acted in 1920 when British law had inevitably broken down:

By the spring of 1920 the landlords were in desperation—cattle driving and the removal of fences were frequent; the British Government could do nothing... a landlord, Shawe Taylor, was shot. The landlords began to send appeals to Dail Eireann . . . the first public Law Court was held at Ballinrobe on May 17th. The decision, which was in favour of the owner, was not popular, but was enforced by the Republican police.

Such records, which are confirmed by the testimony of Irish landlords and by the memories of Irish residents, are happy amid much that is otherwise.

Miss Macardle indicates some

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HIS TWO ROLES

Vicky in the London "News Chronicle"

ONE MAN WHO CAN TELL NEHRU THE TRUTH

Morarji Is Not Combustible But Pure Asbestos

By Ranjee Sahani

FEW Indian names are known in the West. Morarji Desai's is certainly not one of them. Yet he is the most intriguing man in India today. The world will hear more of him soon enough.

Opinions about him are conflicting and contradictory. Some say that he is a soulless colossus, moved only by cosmogenic forces and incredible ideologies; a monolithic Caesar bestriding the terrified little world of Bombay. All he knows is how to issue harsh ukases or firmans.

This is a pose, affirm others. In reality, Morarji is an irresponsible, inept, extravagant windbag, a Leporello from 'opera boufee'. In brief, he is a pocket edition of Hitler or Mussolini, and his fate will be the same.

These are spiteful imaginings. Morarji's character and mentality are more exciting than those of Gandhiji or Churchill. Churchill seeks glory, and gives us the clue to his life, his skill as a statesman being assumed. Gandhiji, with a faithful motive of service, invited martyrdom. All this is splendid and easy to understand even by commonplace minds. Deeper than the motives that animate hero and saint are those that impel men to simple goodness. For example, Morarji never gives us a clue by rising to a poetic height or reflecting a flash from the unseen. Yet he has held on his way and found the path to a blameless life of active goodness.

Pure Asbestos

He seems to have been, and is, without desire; he is free from wasteful emotion and all that in the West is known as romanticism. He seeks neither power nor riches, and has always been ready to sacrifice both. His ecstasies are confined to such simple joys as playing with a child and winning the affection of family and friends. His thought is not touched with the mystical or the abstract. He is not at all combustible: he is pure asbestos.

"Why don't you enjoy life a little?" I once asked him.

"Am I not enjoying it?" he said, pointing to his charkha, which he was assiduously spinning.

He has the quality of forgetting himself. He knows how to submerge the threshold so that the inner self can pour out. He is not perpetually buttoned up. He looks grand, however, in white Gandhi cap and white Punjabi slippers, and his bearing is proud. But his eyes are like a poacher's. He snares in spite of gamekeepers.

He feels superior but he isn't hard-hearted. He is haughty in effect, but in reality he dislikes hauteur. He burns like a lamp in a windless place, and nothing smudges his life, nothing of that fuscous resentment that beclouds so many of his colleagues in the Congress Party. I once asked him about Mr. D. F. Karaka and Mr. R. K. Karanjia.

"Let them say what they like about me," he replied. "We have just become free, so we must be free enough even to abuse what we don't like. What is deplorable is bovine acceptance."

Completely Isolated

Morarji isn't petty-minded. Also, he has no venom. He picks his way carefully, fastidiously. He doesn't shout. He doesn't brawl. He goes about with the single-minded zeal of a saint. But, of course he isn't naive; he outwits his opponents if he can.

I think he has the kind of conceit that isn't conceit at all; it is an awareness of his mental superiority. This conceit asks for no quarter. It confesses no weakness. It accepts life as a grim struggle. It loves victory; but it doesn't care for the fruits of victory. It is grand, and it is completely isolated.

The salt of his intelligence preserves Morarji from stupidity at the cost of kindliness; as Tolstoy would have said, he has more brains than is good for him. He feels for the underdog but he doesn't neglect the overdog. He doesn't easily become fraternal. He takes time to thaw.

But he is a good friend all the same. He is a friend who has the courage to tell the truth, however unpleasant.

He is a man of unpopular causes, physically not strong though distinguished, with a poor appetite and pains in the back. The amazing thing, with all this is his practicality.

Stripped For Combat

Even during the British regime he was stripped for combat—stripped of meat, of tobacco, of drink, of comfort, of all that gives colour to life. He is a changer of souls while Nehru is a knight-errant of society. He is an ironist whereas most Indians are sentimentalists. He is straight where Rajaji is sinuous. He is a sea green incorruptible where Kidwai is an indolent pasha. Morarji gives evidence of real brains by grasping the primal fact that no nation is worth anything that is not rooted in spiritual integrity.

"Now this country is rich, now that," he said. "But that means nothing. Riches come and go. What remains is character. I want our countrymen to have character. At present they lack it because they have been slaves for a long, long time. You talk of bribery, corruption, and so on and so forth. They are there; I know it; but what can we do about it? We can't change them in a day. We have to work with the material we have. Our people are like greedy children at a party: they want to eat all the cakes. Well, whose fault is it that they are like that? Of their past masters. We must so arrange things that no Indian feels hungry enough to be unfair."

And so he talked on. Morarji knows how to sharpen the salad of conversation.

On foreign affairs he has very sound views, so sound that they are astonishing in a man who has never travelled abroad. He knows how, and through what channels, our policy is being vitiated.

He cannot interfere at the moment, but he is making his views felt in his own way. He is the only man who has the courage to tell Nehru what he knows to be the truth.

"We Indians are neither material nor spiritual," he said on another occasion; "we are betwixt and between. That, believe me, is our tragedy. Matter is not to be despised; only spirit must permeate it. Goodness can be cultivated in any sphere. If the poorest man in India tried to be honest in his small way, then the calibre of the whole nation would be raised. No matter how we are placed, we must strive for honesty. That is my ideal for our countrymen. However, the core is sound. Despite many weaknesses, the Indian is not at all a bad fellow. He has to be guided properly."

Prohibition

"I thought," I said, "with the advent of independence, Bombay would become the playground of Asia. Why are we hedged round with rules and restrictions?"

"Except for drink, what is it that you cannot do here? You can sing, shout, play, amuse yourself as you like. About Prohibition, there are many misunderstandings; it is not I who have foisted it on Bombay; it has got to come throughout India; there is a directive about it in the Constitution. Only we have started earlier."

"But why have Prohibition at all? You cannot make people good by law."

"Our people are like children; they have to be guided. If we wait, the same fate will overtake us as overtook America. Make inquiries, and you will find that it is only a minority that is against Prohibition. Who was it that said that epic poetry could only be written by him who drank water? Was it Milton? Well, we Indians have to write an epic. Lyrics can come when we have the leisure for them."

There is a great deal more to say; but enough. There is something fatal about all signal beauty, as though it were a thing illicit and isolating, bringing about its own woe. Think of Socrates, think of Jesus, think of the Mahatma.

The same fate might overtake Morarji. I hope not. We need him, and need him badly.

'Nehru Is Not One Man, But Two

KEY TO FUTURE INDO AMERICAN RELATIONS

India Will Never Play Role Of A Satellite

Pt. Nehru

David E. Lilienthal

"IN Asia the masses are in movement. They are changing and shaking and I do not know where it will land us. But in any event the relations between America and India—or Asia for that matter—will not remain static. Either we grow closer together or farther apart, and rather rapidly" said Pt. Nehru to David E. Lilienthal in a succinct analysis of the Asian outlook.

By David E. Lilienthal

WE are witnessing today what may be the beginning of the end of friendly relations with India, just as only a few years ago (though at the time most people did not recognize the fact) we began the process of losing out in China. If we lose out in India, as we have in China, all hope for us on the continent of Asia is gone.

The world balance of population will be overwhelmingly against us.

The prospect of losing out in India is profoundly shocking. Americans have always been in sympathy with India's effort to become independent of Britain, and to improve her conditions of life. The Indo-Pakistan subcontinent is dotted with privately financed American missions, schools, colleges, medical centers and hospitals, and with Indians trained in this country's universities and factories—all evidence of warm good will toward India: but perhaps the lesson of China, and now of India, is that we ought to write off Asia, before we have sent more billions down the drain along with those billions spent already, before more thousands of American lives are lost on the mainland of Asia, before more of our hopes are dashed against the rocks of what many people believe is an impossible task. I firmly believe that there are things that can be done with a reasonable prospect of turning this tide.

Our course, in general, seems to me plain: to encourage and aid Nehru and his people in the development of a modern nation. This is a long-range course, quite apart from providing grain to avert a terrible famine, something we have always done in the past, without question, without strings and without haggling over the terms of our charity.

There may be time for our grain to keep open the door to closer ties in the future between the United States and India. But grain alone will not provide a foundation for our long-term relations with India nor solve the economic problems of India.

It seems to me that America directly or through the United Nations, should be prepared to offer the Indians machinery, engineers, agricultural experts and seeds physicians and medical supplies. We should offer to train annually hundreds of her ablest young people, partly in India, partly in America—many more than heretofore. American industry should offer to help set up and operate Indian plants at cost, for temporary periods agreed upon in advance. If we do such things as these we should have the right to expect that our experts and managers would be welcomed as friendly neighbours, not merely tolerated.

This programme need not and should not involve expenditures on a huge scale such as the European Marshall Plan, so long as the air is so unclear as to India's direction and her prospects.

But to do nothing, to pursue a general policy of fence-sitting on our part, an attitude of "wait and see," will increase the risk of failure, might even ensure that failure.

The outcome hinges largely upon the man who is today the undisputed leader of the people of India, the most populous non-Communist country on earth. Because of the pivotal position of India, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru has become one of the four or five most important persons in the world.

I went to India because I wanted to see this man against the background of his own country. What kind of man is he? What are his hopes? His fears? His plans? I went into great cities and remote villages, saw ancient customs and primitive tools side by side with the most modern machinery and laboratories. I spent a week as a guest of Nehru in his official residence in New Delhi.

The huge, impersonal drawing room in which Nehru and I often sat after dinner had been designed and built by British governors; it was still as English as if it had been in Surrey. Even many of the personal touches were English, notably two large pictures, propped up on the grand piano, of Lord Mountbatten, last Viceroy of India, and Lady Mountbatten, inscribed in warm personal terms to the Cambridge-trained Indian who had spent most of his life getting them out of India.

The habits of the family are simple, the food served is continental. His study, at home, resembles that of an American college president. He showed me one of his most prized possessions—the gift of an American friend. It was a life cast in bronze of Abraham Lincoln's right hand. "See how strong the fingers, and yet how sensitive", he said very quietly.

Not A Mystic

We discussed many things, late at night, or under the trees in the garden of the Residence. These talks soon made it plain to me that Nehru is no mystic, but a long-headed politician. His diction is graceful, his knowledge of art, letters and philosophy is very great. His stock in trade is not philosophy and introspection; it is an understanding of the materials with which a political leader must work—the powerful waves of emotion, custom, tradition and aspiration that are boiling and churning in the people of that changing part of the world.

These forces are the tools of his trade as a public leader, and that trade he knows well. He is a practical man, though he moves in a setting far different from our own.

He seemed to me less concerned with speculations about "the Oriental mind"' than with how to fill the chronically empty Oriental stomach.

What I hoped he could give me, I said, would be perspective that would enable me and other Americans better to understand Asia and India; so we could decide what we thought our own course ought to be.

Asian Outlook

He agreed: he said that understanding "on either side" was what was most needed. "It so often happens in public affairs that people set out to answer specific questions without having enough knowledge and enough understanding even to frame the question they are setting out to answer.

"Now you ask me about Asia. Asia is a big word. Even India is often too big a unit to talk about intelligently or to understand.

Nevertheless, there is, I think, in the proces of development what I might call the Asian outlook. Unless you understand this Asian outlook —you may not agree with it—but unless you understand this psychological background which Asians share and which today serves as a bond between them. Asia cannot be understood and India cannot be understood.

"During the long years before the Europeans came to Asia there had been strong links between the parts of Asia. In those far-off times India and China were close together. China came to India for its religion, for Buddhism. Caravan routes tied together China and India and other Asian countries, tied them together by the bonds of trade and religion and culture.

"When England took control of India, she took steps to break up India's ties with other parts of Asia, as well as to develop antagonisms within India. Europe used the industrial revolution further to insulate the parts of Asia one from another, to make Asia dependent upon Europe. India was prevented from importing machinery making her dependent upon England for manufactured goods; China had much the same experience.

"Now independence has finally come for India. An upsurge of independence, of nationalism, has swept China, Burma, Indo-China and elsewhere. Out of this long, long common experience the bonds that once held India and China together again emerge more clearly than for hundreds of years.

"Not because of common belief in Communism — not at all; the ties I speak of go back hundreds of years. First, there is the tie of a common memory. The memory, shared by India and China of domination by outside powers, of long domination and rule and exploitation by Europeans, their traders and their troops.

"And the second tie is fear, a common fear that exploitation and foreign domination may come back. With this goes a sensitivity and a suspicion about anything that even looks like a return of foreign domination."

Masses On The Move

I broke in to say that I could see no chance whatever that foreign domination would return.

"I grant you this sensitivity is often not fully justified by the facts," he said, "but it is there, just the same, rooted in this long history." This Asian outlook, Mr. Nehru said, is usually referred to as a spirit of nationalism. He was candid in saying that he did not consider nationalism by itself an admirable thing; it only depends on how it functions.

"India and China," he said, "have a still further bond of comon experience. Both suffered from feudal land systems which oppressed the small man and enriched the great landlord. The Chinese Communists and Chiang Kai-shek both promised they would change this. The Communists proceeded to do something about it. Chiang did nothing effective. We in India are moving to get rid of feudal landholding, and this is a further tie with China. But in India the process is slower than in China, for here the landlords are compensated, paid for their holdings, according to our new laws.

"There are times when India is not in agreement with other governments concerning Asia. We venture to think that perhaps those of us in India, or those of us in some other parts of Asia, may conceivably have a somewhat better understanding, not of the economic problems or the political, but certainly of those general problems of the mind and spirit and heart that trouble Asia and which ultimately are going to govern the actions of Asia.

"In Asia masses are in movement. This is not an external movement. Minds are in movement. They are changing and shaking and I do not know where it will land us.

"It is more difficult, as of today at least, for India to understand America than to understand England and Europe. India feels herself closer to Europe than to America.

"There are many reasons for this, some of them obvious. Indian relations to England are part of this, of course; London has been the centre of many things for us. Many Indians were educated in England; the proportion going to America for education is far greater now, but in my generation it was England."

Asia And America

I asked if this breach might not be narrowed and understanding made much more possible for this reason: America's greatness is largely built upon her technical and scientific leadership, her genius in industrial and development matters. Since this is the direction toward which the new India aspires, and is the trend in the whole of Asia for that matter, won't this common interest help us to comprehend each other?

"I certainly hope so", Mr. Nehru said, "but in any event the relations between America and India—or Asia for that matter—won't remain static. Either we grow closer together or farther apart and rather rapidly.

"But when there is disagreement between those of us in Asia and you in America, remember this: **The people of Asia do not bend easily. They are accustomed to disaster, invasions, floods, famine, discrimination from the outside, exploitation, recriminations, blows, indignities, threats, prison—they have had these things and more, for hundreds and thousands of years. And they are still here. There must be something very strong here, something very vital, or they would not have survived all those things.** This sense of having endured causes India to be not too much upset by angry reaction to her course.

"And what is true of India, in this particular respect, is true of China. They too have suffered many, many disasters.

"China today might be defeated by force of arms. But 450,000,000 Chinese cannot be subdued by winning a war against them, or by visiting military punishment on them. They can be won over; but they will never be won over by force, no matter how great the military victory.

"Gandhi taught the people of India a very important thing, important so far as relations with America are concerned. He was just a frail old man—the wind could blow him away. No shellbinder;

(Continued on Page 19)

EVA'S CALL

Mme. Eva Peron makes her election address during the demonstrations in Buenos Aires

LAST LOOK ROUND

RITA and Reno are every now and then in the picture.

Rita, the film star, married Prince Aly Khan, son of His Highness the Aga Khan, reputed to be one of the richest men in the world. It was a case of BEAUTY AND THE PRINCE, or rather the Prince and Beauty, because the Prince was after the beauty of the film star

The marriage has produced a daughter Now Rita is reported to be seeking divorce in Reno, the famous Nevada town in the United States of America, and claiming maintenance cost for the daughter of their union.

This is not the only famous case of divorce proceedings.

Wally Simpson, the accomplished American woman, though of advanced age attracted the attention of another Prince. This time it was the Prince of Wales of Britain. A King of England—one of the earlier Edwards—invaded and conquered Wales. As a policy of appeasement, he decided to name the heir apparent as PRINCE OF WALES There was a tradition in Wales that when the coin of Wales, which was a square piece, becomes round the Prince of Wales would become King of England In naming the heir apparent as Prince of Wales, the English King, who naturally, after the conquest replaced the square Welsh coi. by the round English one, fulfilled the tradition The Prince of Wales since that time always becomes King of England.

Now this Prince of Wales became the King of Britain. But the British people who were wedded to the law by which the king of England had to marry only from a royal or titled family asked him to leave the throne if he wanted to marry Wally Simpson, who was a commoner, and had to get a divorce from her former husband to become the consort of the Prince of Wales, who had become the King of England. And the King—Edward VIII—abdicated and became the Duke of Windsor and Wally Simpson became the Duchess of Windsor

These are cases where divorce is sought with a specific purpose.

And for Rita, Reno seems to be the place of quick divorce, even as Gretna Green in Scotland was renowned for runaway marriages for people from England for over three-quarters of a century At Gretna Green people were married at the toll house by a priest, toll-keeper, landlord or blacksmith, who forged the links of matrimony on a fee varying from half a guinea to £100. Reno courts also seem to be good enough for the other purpose—to sever the links of matrimony. That is why Rita has gone to Nevada

Marriage Points

MARRIAGE has been dubbed by a famous writer as an institution created by the unofficial but all the same real TRADE UNION OF MARRIED WOMEN. This definition may be right in some respects and only fantastic in others.

Paying a price for a good girl and purchasing her for marriage and the buying of a good husband for their uneligible daughters by the offer of a big dowry have been going on since times immemorial in almost all communities and races of the world. The price may be a straight cash (or kind) down business or it may be a subtle form of transaction which may not come under anti-dowry acts of any government, which has passed legislation in this regard

Among the Zamous of Patuca in Honduras there is the custom of marrying every quarter The wedding ceremonies take place four times a year when the men of the village buy, sell or exchange their wives. One man might wish to buy another man's wife for his own, plus a certain stipend; or he might wish to get rid of is own wife to some third party in order to get hold of enough salt to buy the wife of his choice.

It is said that perhaps Britain is the most reasonable country in the world in which to get a wife: she costs only seven shillings and sixpence for the marriage certificate!

Unmaking

SPEAKING of unmaking of marriages, a girl of 15 recently went to a police station in Bengal and lodged a complaint that she was the victim of misrepresentation of the status of the man to whom she was married. The bridegroom was represented as having properties, which when she arrived with her mother at his place she found to be mere fabrication On finding out the truth, the girl went to a Dharmashala or caravanseral, stayed there the whole night, and next day morning she made the complaint at the police station.

The Sub-divisional Officer of the place deputed a first class magistrate to make inquiries. This officer reported that **THE MARRIAGE HAD "BEEN HELD" ON MISREPRESENTATION.**

The matter, it is reported came to a happy conclusion when both parties filed a compromise petition, the bridegroom withdrawing his claim of marriage with the girl. The ornaments—earring, nose ring etc.—and the clothes given at the time of the marriage to the bride were returned to the bridegroom. The girl was then sent to Calcutta under police escort.

Hard Nut

NOT so rosy—or not at all successful—has been the fate of the attempts of another girl to secure divorce, under other circumstances

This happened last month at Muzaffarpur in Bihar. The suit was of one Savitri Devi against her husband Jwala Prasad, on the ground of the latter's impotency and claiming declaration that the marriage was null and void.

The second Munsif, in whose court the case came up, delivering judgment observed:

"As the plaintiff has failed to prove impotency and from the authorities cited from Naradiya Dharmashastra, Manu, Prajapati, Vyavahar Mayukha, Yajnyavalkya, Sec. 16 of Gour's Hindu Code, wherein it was laid down that not even congenital 'impotency can stand in the way of a marriage, as well as the reported case in the Indian Law Reporter 1942, Allahabad, page 585, wherein it was held that even the "marriage of any impotent person in higher classes is good and binding and the wife can get no divorce—it is clear that the premarital or congenital impotency is not a good ground for declaring a Hindu marriage void, if performed sacramentally in Brahma form."

The case of Savitri Devi was that during her minority her father married her off to the defendant, who was 19 and the fact that "he was not virile, impotent and without manly power was fraudulently concealed by the husband's father." Further she said that though six years had elapsed since their marriage, the marriage was never consummated. She produced a medical certificate from the lady doctor of the Sadar Hospital showing that she was still a virgin. Savitri Devi also contended that her husband held her back from revealing the fact of his impotency to any one. That is why the father of the girl in his evidence said that he came to know of it only about the end of March last year, though his daughter's marriage had taken place six years back.

So according to this judgment, Savitri Devi, who is wedded to Jwala Prasad under sacramental rites in Brahma form, can get no divorce and has to stay a virgin all her life, if her contention and the lady doctor's evidence are taken into consideration!

Moot Point

THIS case raises a very moot point, which has been always a bugbear to law-givers in all ages.

When it is the impotency of the man or the sterility of the woman, should the marriage continue as valid? The woman's case seems to be more urgent. If marriage means anything, according to Hindu conception, it is for progeny. If there are no children—or worse still—if there is no consummation of marriage at all, as in the Bihar case, is the woman to stay wedded to the impotent man all her life?

Or if the woman is sterile, is the man to be prevented from taking another wife? This question it seems was raised during the debate on the anti-bigamy bill in the Bombay Legislature some time back. The issue does not seem to have drawn sufficient attention, because the Act does not make any provision in this regard for a second marriage. If the anti-bigamy Act follows the authorities quoted by the Bihar munsif there is no divorce for the man, and no second marriage for the husband, even though his wife is barren.

Searching through the enactments of divorce through the ages there are very few instances of sterility or impotence which have secured divorce. In the pre-Justinian days in Rome an instance is quoted of Spurius Carvilius Ruga who divorced his wife who was barren—with the permission of the censor, the Roman magistrate whose duty it was to supervise public morals. The modification of the Civil Law of Rome, however, made an exception in the prohibition of divorce by mutual consent in cases where the husband was impotent.

The only other enactment where in the case of the impotence of the husband a divorce could be secured seems to be the Prussian legislation of 1794, in which under the provisions for securing divorce "incapacity to perform the duties of marriage, even if arising subsequent to the marriage" is listed.

One of the outstanding jurists of the United States of America—Learned Hand—had something to say in this respect, though indirectly.

Not long ago a government attorney was arguing before Justice Hand that a 39-year-old bachelor's admission of sexual relations with unmarried women disqualified him for citizenship on the ground of bad moral character.

Said the lawyer: "You wouldn't want your daughter to marry such a man."

Hand retorted: "I would not want her to marry a man of 39, who had not the impulse."

In a nutshell Learned Hand's retort clinches the issue. If the man has not the impulse—virile potency—the famous judge would certainly, according to his admission, not want his daughter to marry him.

Karnatak And Andhra

His Highness Maharaja Jaya Chamarajendra Wodeyar, the Rajpramukh of Mysore, toured the northern districts of Karnatak, which lie in the Bombay State. He visited several towns and the headquarters of three Districts—Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur. In his reply to several civic addresses during the week, His Highness expressed his views about the formation of the United Karnatak Province.

The Kanarese-speaking areas of the proposed United Karnatak Province are divided among the States of Bombay, Madras, (the whole of) Mysore and (the western six districts of) Hyderabad. Under the Congress constitution this area was considered as one province for decades. Of course there are Congress assurances that a United Karnatak Province would be formed. **The assurances run back to the time when the Gandhian constitution of the Congress was accepted at Ahmedabad.** Since then off and on this assurance has been repeated, the latest being the Congress Election Manifesto and the recent resolution of Tandon's Working Committee of the Congress.

The fast of Swami Sitaram, which is nearly a month old, for the formation of Andhra Province still continues. The President of India and Prime Minister Nehru have appealed to the Swamiji to terminate the fast. And on the 10th instant a deputation of Andhra leaders met the Prime Minister. What he told the deputation is already a published fact. On the reply of the Prime Minister, which the deputation considered favourable—at least, sympathetic—the deputation sent a telegram to the Swamiji to terminate the fast. **AND THERE WAS SPECULATION IN DELHI ON THE 10TH THAT THE SWAMIJI WOULD TERMINATE HIS FAST. But the speculation turned out to be .... what most speculations turn out to be!**

Now His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore gave invariably a non-committal reply to the issue of the formation of the United Karnatak Province. He more or less evaded the question by referring to article three of the Constitution of India and said the decision on the issue lay with Parliament and the legislatures of the States concerned. He only assured that the good relations between Mysore and northern Karnatak would go on getting closer.

Fears Of Mysoreans

AT a reception to the Maharaja of Mysore the president of the Rotary Club of Dharwar paying tribute to the progress the State had achieved in several fields of life said:

"Millions of men in India bathe with Mysore sandal soap and dry themselves with Mysore towels. They wear Mysore silk clothes and drink Mysore coffee with Mysore sugar in it. They build houses with Mysore steel, timber and cement. They furnish their houses with Mysore chairs and tables. They write on Mysore paper. They take Mysore medicines. They also wear ornaments made of Mysore gold."

What he failed to add is that they light their houses, halls and towns with Mysore electricity and run their factories on Mysore power

These are facts. Mysore is a progressive state and has been one since several decades. The Mysoreans fear the United Karnatak that might emerge may bring down the high standard of their all-round progress—by levelling it down to that of the rest of the proposed province. This is one of the main considerations, which makes the Mysoreans so reserved when the topic of United Karnatak is pressed home.

It may by the way be noted here that H.H. The Nizam, the Rajpramukh of Hyderabad, appealed to the President of India, when the latter visited the state recently, to maintain the integrity of the State, thus opposing the division of the State among Karnatak. Andhra and Maharashtra, if and when these linguistic States are formed. The Hyderabad State is a composite of tri-lingual—Kanarese, Telegu and Marathi—areas.

DANCING GIRLS FORM CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

Dancing girls of Banaras have formed themselves into a co-operative society for cultural improvement of their profession.

There was opposition first from the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to register this society. But an M.L.A. of Banaras who advocated their case argued that the aim of the society being development of music and dancing there should be no objection to its registration. The Registrar then ordered its registration.

RAPE OF THE LOCK?

Is this the rape of the lock? asked the Panadura (Ceylon) Magistrate at the Horana Circuit Court when L. Albin Singho, of Werawatte, was charged with using criminal force on his wife K. Cecilin Nona in cutting of her "konde"—braid of hair.

The accused undertook to look after his wife well and the wife and her two little children agreed to live with the accused again.

D.P's Latest

This D.P. is not the Displaced Person as the Government calls refugees (from Pakistan)—or who knows he might turn one!—but the former minister of the State of Madhya Bharat, i.e., Dwarka Prasad Misra. According to latest reports in the Nagpur papers Misra may shortly shift the headquarters of his anti-Nehru front to Delhi where he hopes to secure some footing to push his crusade against Nehru, as refugees and other disgruntled elements are always willing to lend an ear to anti-Congress and anti-Nehru propaganda. There are also speculations that Mr. Mishra may join the R.S.S. because of his professed love for "Bharatiya Culture." But as R.S.S. is a non-political organisation Mr. Mishra may not find much use in joining the R.S.S. It is, however, believed that Mr. Mishra may join the Bharatiya Jana Sangha 'floated' by men who have R.S.S. leanings. This Sangha has recently gained some following in U.P., Delhi and the Punjab. The leader of the Party is Mr. Mouli Chandra Sharma, who was one of the mediators at the time of the R.S.S. Satyagraha movement, and had several meetings with Mr. Mishra when the latter was Home Minister of Madhya Pradesh. Political circles in Madhya Pradesh will not be surprised, it is said, if Mishra forms an axis with Sharma in his new venture!

Mishra requires watching.

'Varsity Courses On T.V.

According to the "New York Times", university courses in Introductory Psychology and Comparative Literature will be given on T.V. by the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. The syllabus will contain all the required work, which will correspond to that required by those taking the course in the classroom. The television students will take the final examination for the course on the campus.

Identified

Some students were studying entomology under a well-known naturalist. For a joke they caught a butter-fly, a centipede, a grasshopper and a beetle. Using the grasshopper's legs, the beetle's head, the butterfly's wings and the centipede's body, they assembled an unusual-looking insect.

"We caught him in the field," they announced. "What variety of bug is it, sir?"

The naturalist examined the specimen with great solemnity "Did you notice," he asked, "whether it hummed when you caught it?"

"Yes, sir," they answered smugly.

"Well," smiled the scientist, "this is a humbug."

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Analysing Auction Trends

WIDE FLUCTUATION IN GEORGIANS

BEGINNERS have sometimes wondered what use catalogue prices serve when, in practice, stamps are generally sold at varying discounts off "catalogue value." If the discount remained constant in the case of all countries or all classes of material, there would be little confusion.

But the fact remains that while "popular" countries might fetch full catalogue or even more, "unpopular" stuff often goes at—in extreme cases—even ONE-THIRTIETH of the list price. No one can really judge what countries are popular or which are sunk in the doldrums judging from the stamps alone.

There are many countries whose stamps are extremely attractive but which always go a-begging for buyers. Usually a country slips in public favour because it issues stamps too rapidly, or places too heavy a premium over face vlaue at the time of release. There are a hundred and one other factors to affect demand and, through demand, the sale value.

So-called "dead" countries are usually the worst sufferers. When the newcomers to the hobby find that—let us suppose—Labuan no longer issues stamps, they stop buying its stamps and go in for something more up-to-date. Many countries which have enjoyed vast popularity have suddenly fallen in favour the moment they have ceased to exist. Bosnia, Montenegro, Serbia and several other popular European states keep going at a pittance — except in the case of the more expensive classic issues.

Great Disparity

But even in the case of "modern" stamps from countries that are still coming out with new stuff, there can be a great disparity. The George VI issues of the British Colonies are, as a class, second to none in popularity. There is a vast body of collectors in not only Great Britain itself, but all over the world who collect nothing but these stamps. And yet, judging from market trends, one country's stamps may be ready sellers at full catalogue while those of another may be held over from auction to auction without finding nary a buyer.

The following prices have been taken from recent realisations from a single auction held recently in England, and show how great this difference can sometimes be. In many cases prices are less than half catalogue although generally speaking, 'book' prices of recent stamps are close to actual market values. But there are cases — especially with some of the scarcer varieties, where market tends to outstrip official prices.

Holding Firm

The following are representative valuations, and the catalogue is given in brackets. All are K. G. VI issues.

Australia. 1937. 3d blue, S. G. 167a. (£8) £6/5.

Barbados. 1938. 1d, perf 13½x13, S. G. 249, mint block of four, (£ 19) £37.

Basutoland. 1938 original printings to 10/- mint (£1-4) £ 1/12.

Bechuanaland. 1938 original printings to 10/- mint, (£1/8) £1/8.

Bermuda. 10/- original printing S. G. 119 (£2/5) £16/-.

Ceylon. 3c. S. G. 387 Mint. (£12) £11. 50c. perf 13x12 S. G. 394 mint. (£10) £12.

Grenada. 10/- S. G. 163c. (£25) £23.

Mauritius. 1938 original printings, with brown gum, to Rs. 10. (£1/16) £3-2-6.

All the above items have held firm at auction, and most of them show that collector demand will soon cause upward revisions in the book. The extreme cases are Barbados S. G. 249, which fetched £37 against the catalogue of £19 for a mint block, and Bermuda S. G. 119, which netted £16 against a catalogue of only £2/5.

On The Downgrade

The stamps listed below, on the other hand, have fallen far below catalogue quotations.

Ascension. Mint blocks of six of S. G. 39c, 40b, 41b, perf 14. (£5/2) £1/14.

Gibraltar. 3d perf 14. (£6) £3/8 2d, wmk. sideways. perf 13½ mint. (£30) £25.

Straits Settlements. mint 1937-1941 set complete to 5 dols. (£5/2) £2-5.

Nigeria. Original 1938 printing to 5/-. (£8) £4/10.

North Borneo 'B.M.A.' complete set, mint. (£5/5) £1-12-6.

Sarawak. B.M.A. (£14/14) £10/10.

Seychelles. 1938 set complete to Rs. 5. (£20) £9/5.

Sudan. 1936-1937 Provisional airmails, perf. 11½x12½, mint. (£9/5) £3-7-6.

An analysis of these prices reveals not only that there are very definite preferences in certain groups, but that prices have a way of reacting sharply when they have been artificially boosted. Sudden spurts of value occur when a discovery is made of some variety and it later turns out to be in short supply. Collectors fall over one another in attempting to secure their quota and the inevitable result is that cost goes up out of all proportion.

The factors mentioned in the last paragraph were most pronounced in the case of the scarce Australian 3d values, of the present reign most of which rose precipitately at the beginning and are now going much below catalogue in the sale room. The Grenada 10 shilling denominations of the current reign were likewise prime favourites with George VI specialists, especially the famous (or notorious, depending on whether one has it or not!) S. G. 163c. Time and again did the market quotation of this stamp outstrip the catalogue, but at the current level of round about £23, prices appear to have stabilised.

West Indies Best

Most of the West Indian possessions rule strong in the above list, proving once more that this group is one of the soundest *for investment* purposes. Except for the larger islands like Jamaica, material is never too plentifully available, and the fact that the natives are fully conscious of the monetary value of their own stamps makes it almost impossible for an outsider to steal a march on them.

A sound tip for every modern collector would be to take every new printing of the West Indies, AS SOON AS IT IS RELEASED. Chasing the boat after it has left the pier might work in the case of larger countries, but with places like Grenada the habit can be fatal to the completeness of one's collection.

In contrast to these firm favourites, several countries have definitely slumped in popularity with collectors. I am not here referring to individual stamps or even issues but to whole countries. The various 'B.M.A.' stamps, current for a short period after the last war, have fallen far from their former levels. Sarawak, Borneo and Malaya are sold at mere fractions of their former prices, while, as we know only too well in this country, the crash in the values of the Burma Military Administration issues has been disastrous, since they are freely hawked at near a quarter face mint.

The African colonies have never been too popular, and stuff from Nigeria, Nyasaland, and the rest of them is never likely to be a worthwhile buy at anywhere about catalogue prices. Transjordan is a good country, with a host of ardent followers. Sudan, which has issued some really scarce Airmail provisionalsi seems to be on the downgrade, the prices for these rarities showing a distinct weakness.

Finally, the ready availability below catalogue of stamps like the Soychelles first issue show that 'obsoletes' have had their day. If there are blank spaces in your album, better let them be as they are. Likely as not they won't rise for a month of Sundays.

ONWARD AND UPWARD

Along with its set of Air definatives, Yugoslavia has also released a group of three Airmail commemoratives, to mark the General Assembly of the International Union of Mountaineers, which was held at Bled last month. The issue has been limited to 30,000 level sets.

3 dinars, violet, Mount Kopaonik, Serbia.

5 dinars, blue, Mount Triglav, Slovenia.

20 dinars, olive green, Mount Kalnik, Croatia.

FORTHCORING PITCAIRN

For Art Lovers

Recently issued on the 24th of July were three stamps in continuation of the "picture gallery" series of Leichtenstein. Several values depicting various works by world famous masters have already been issued by the Principality, and the new designs which are adapted for stamps by the Rev. Canon A. Frommelt, have been printed by the famous firm of Courvoisiers. The stamps are charities and carry a small surcharge over postal face, but should prove most popular with collectors.

The values and other particulars are :

10 rp. plus 10 rp. green, "Canal". by A. Cuyp.

20 rp. plus 10 rp. brown, "Portrait" by Franz Hals.

30 rp. plus 10 rp. blue, "Landscape" by J. van Ruysdael.

From The Land Of Sheba

A series of six stamps is due from Ethiopia carrying a surcharge which is earmarked for the Red Cross. The stamps will show the emblem of the Ethiopian Ministry of Health (a sycamore tree), and will also depict a serpent and the staff of Aesculapius, symbolising healing. 5,000 First Day Covers are also mooted to boost the sales. Denominations are: 5c plus 2c, 10c, plus 3c, 15c plus 3c, 30c plus 5c, 50c plus 7c, and dol. 1 plus 10c.

NEW SERIES

Among the latest from Ethiopia is the series in honour of Ras Makonnen, all the stamps of which portray the elaborate mausoleum erected to him. They were issued on the 5th anniversary of the defeat of the Italians. Values and colours are as under.

5c. green black.
10c. ultramarine and black.
15c. blue-green and black.
30c. claret and black.
80c. red and black.
dol. 1. reddish-brown and black.

They Have Faked A Stamp That Does Not Exist!

SOME weeks ago, in the articles on "Plating", I wrote about most collectors dreaming of the day when they would stumble across a Plate 77 of the 1856 Penny Reds of Great Britain. The stamp has become so popular with the British public that it is almost a legend.

Hardly a month goes by but someone comes across a copy of the common Plate 177 which he fondly assumes is the famous rarity. Forgers have not been slow in meeting the demand caused by this almost universal wishful thinking, and a veritable spate of '77' fakes have flooded the market. The creation of most of these fakes is a comparatively simple matter.

The plate number in the case of these stamps is in minute colourless figures against a muddy red background, and it does not required any great skill to fill in with colour the '1' of '177' and turn it into '77'! What is usually forgotten is that the sevens of '77' and of '177' are in different arches in the panels, so it is barely the work of a moment to detect the fake.

The fact that there are less than a dozen copies of the rare plate in existence provides the incentive for these forgeries, but the latest effort on the part of philatelic spivs is the creation of a brand new — and completely bogus — "PLATE 227"!

It may be stated that although Plates 226 and 227 are believed to have been engraved, they were never put to press. But queer things have happened in the world of stamps, and there have been a few philatelists who have had a sneaking suspicion that they MIGHT have been printed.

So when someone recently brought to light TWO copies of 'Plate 227' there was quite a flutter in philatelic dovecotes. One stamp had the check letters 'H.B.-B.H.' in the corners and was postmarked '75' (Birmingham), while the other specimen bore a 'T.L.-L.T.' lettering and came from '723' (Southampton).

The stamps were subjected to a minute examination, but the figures '227' were as clear as daylight, and it was impossible to say how they had been altered — if at all. So the stamps were submitted to the Expert Committee, who immediately denounced them as fakes. Fakes, indeed, they almost certainly are, but how? For no one seems to be quite sure exactly how the figures were altered skillfully enough as to leave no trace of tampering. The story of the fake has been told in 'The Philatelic Adviser', in an article by C.W. Meredith.

THIS RAMP HAS SPREAD TO ITALY

IT seems a real pity that the Italian Government, which has a comparatively clean record, is now going in for ramps "a la Belgium." One of the recent sets put on sale is the "Florence International P. T. Day." The organisers, it seems, applied to the Government for help in financing the venture so as to make it a success. Government, with its hands full with other things, and reluctant to loosen its purse strings, replied that while it could make no direct grants it could, and would instruct the Post Office to prepare a special set. This the committee could pocket and sell as they saw fit—AT ANY PRICE THE DEMAND WOULD BEAR!

The Committee saw that there was scarcely a chance of collectors falling for the bait unless at least a semblance of legitimacy was given the issue, so they put a few sets on sale at various offices. One fairly large town received an allocation of 200 sets! And out of this FIFTY went to the local stamp dealer, leaving collectors to scramble for the rest!

When demand for the sets began to outstrip supplies available through normal channels, material started seeping through to dealers at double the face value! Considering that 300,000 sets of this stamp were issued it is obvious that twice face is not only absurd but outrageous. Egypt has one of the foulest records of all with regard to some of her recent commemoratives, and the result has been that demand for these stamps has fallen off considerably. It would be a real pity if Italian issues, attractively designed and printed, were to go the same way through the cupidity of black-marketers and the stupidity of the Post Office.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Bhadrapad Vad 1, 2007.
Muslim: Zilhej 13, 1370
Parsi: Farverdin 14, 1321.
Sunrise: 6-26 a.m. Sunset: 6-41 p.m.
Hightide: 00-08, 12-24. Lowtide: 06-06, 18-36.

Today's Engagements

BOMBAY HINDI SABHA: Mr Morarji Desai Home Minister, Government of Bombay will preside over the certificate distribution ceremony of the Sabha at People's Hall Congress House 5 p.m

HANDICRAFTS TEACHERS' TRAINING COLLEGE: Function for distribution of Handicrafts Teachers' Certificates Elphinstone Technical High School Dhobi Talao 10 a.m.

GREATER BOMBAY TAXI OWNERS' ASSOCIATION: 4th annual general meeting at Blavatsky Lodge 10 a.m.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ: Onam Day celebration at Podar College Hall 6 p.m.

SAUMITRA MEDICAL AID CENTRES: Opening ceremony by Dr. B. B. Yodh at G.T High School Dady Seth Agiyary Lane 9-30 a.m.

TUKDOJI MAHARAJ'S BHAJAN: 6-30 p.m. at the Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road; 8-00 p.m. Open Maidan, opp. Bhoiwada Police Station.

Languages Bill Circulated

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Bill to declare the official languages of the State of Bombay has been circulated by the Government for eliciting public opinion thereon. This is done in pursuance of the motion in that respect passed by the Bombay Legislative Assembly, on September 6.

The Bill has been published in Part V of the Bombay Government Gazette, of September 10.

Opinions, if any, on the Bill may be forwarded to the Secretary to the Bombay Legislature Department, Council Hall, Bombay, by March 10, 1952, at the latest.

INDIAN CULTURAL CONFERENCE

Peace Body's Move

BOMBAY, Saturday: The All India Peace Council is holding an Indian cultural conference for peace in November in Calcutta:.

A Chinese delegation, led by Mr. Tion, Deputy Minister of Cultural Affairs, is due to visit India next month. The delegation is expected to attend the conference.

A preparatory committee, with dramatist Digin Banerji as the convenor, is making preparations for the conference.

India's leading artist, Jamini Roy will paint a dove of peace for the Indian peace movement.

AGAINST BOWLES' APPOINTMENT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (PTI-Reuter):—American opposition appeared to be developing today against the appointment of Mr Chester Bowles as United States Ambassador to India.

Senator R. B Hickenlooper told a reporter he had asked the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to delay action on the nominations.

The Committee will meet on Monday to discuss this and other appointments made yesterday by President Truman.

Senator Brewster, a Republican (Maine) Foreign Relations Member said he would oppose confirmation of Mr Bowles, a former Governor of Connecticut on the ground that he had no diplomatic experience and was being sent to a delicate spot in the assignment to India.

"We ought to have Ole of our best diplomats in New Delhi and not an amateur," Senator Brewster said.

YOUTHS LACK ENTHUSIASM

Hardikar Gives Motto For Success In Life

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"I have toured throughout the whole country and I am very sorry to say that I found the youths lacking in enthusiasm and vigour. It is our misfortune. We have before us a great future but to accomplish our aims we shall have to train our workers in such a way that their energy is utilised in nation building activities. Here in this Camp you get an opportunity to start your preliminary training of a worker. You should form it a habit to think about your own self in relation to the Motherland. For inspiration and guidance you should read the autobiographies of great leaders of our country and also of the world. How did Gandhiji bring about a revolution in our country and put before the world new ideologies to make humanity more happy? You should aspire to be a Gandhiji, Jawaharlal or Bose and for that you should keep before you the motto 'Simple living and high thinking' and practice it and I am sure this will help pave the way for success in life" said Dr. N. S. Hardikar addressing the Seva Dal trainees at the time of inauguration of a training class in 'C' Ward on Friday last.

Shri Bhanukumar Naik, Jilla Adhinayak of 'C' Ward, while welcoming Dr. Hardikar said that the object of such training classes was to create selfless workers to serve the Congress and the country.

CARGO BOAT RUNS AGROUND

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Tai Ping Yang", a Norwegian cargo boat which arrived from Oslo ran aground in the Bombay harbour this morning while docking.

The 7025-ton cargo boat owned by William Wilhelmsen Lines grounded on the north flank of the Alexandra Dock approaches while proceeding for a berth at about 8-30 a. m. She was refloated after two and a half hours' efforts by the Bombay Port Trust salvage squad. All the B. P. T. tugs assisted in the task. Later she berthed at 11, Alexandria Docks.

The vessel left Oslo with 7,800 tons of general cargo on August, 8 and touched Hamber, Antwerp, Rotherdam, Lisbon, Marseilles, Geneva and Port Said. In charge of the ship is Master Jens Blom.

The damage has not yet been surveyed but Port officials believe that it could not be "very much" as she is reported to have hit only soft mud. Mr. William Seymore, the Dock Manager and other Port officials visited the docks for on-the-spot inquiries.

SUBMISSION OF PLAY SCRIPTS FOR REVIEW

BOMBAY, Saturday: In view of the approaching Navaratri and Diwali Festivals, the attention of the Bombay public is invited to Rule No. 260 of the "Rules for Places of Public Amusement in the City of Bombay," under which every person holding, or applying for, a performance licence is required to submit a copy of every stage-play for review to the Commissioner of Police at least 14 days prior to the date of such production, unless he or she is specifically relieved by the Commissioner from liability of the Rule. Experience has, however, shown that in many cases, this rule is not observed by the members of the public. They should note that plays or scripts not submitted to the Commissioner of Police for review a clear 14 days prior to the date of production are liable to be rejected by him, unless they are already on the 'approved' list.

Lilavati Munshi

HYDERABAD, Sept. 15 (PTI): Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Vice-President of the All-India Women's Food Council, arrived here today, on a two-day visit of the State capital.

Memorial For Dr. Pillai

City Pays Tributes To His Memory

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Glowing tributes to the services rendered by Dr. Champakaraman Pillai in the cause of India's struggle for freedom, were paid by number of speakers at a meeting hled at Taj Mahal Hotel this evening. The meeting which was arranged under the auspices of the Indian National Oversea Congress, was presided over by Mr. C. Parikh and among those who adressed it were Dr. K. V. Mulabagala, Mr. Sushil Kavlekar, Mr. P. D. Saggi and others. Mrs. Laxmibai Pillai, wife of the Great Indian revolutionery was present on the occasion.

Dr. Mulabagala paying homage said that a committee had been formed to collect funds for raising memorial after the name of Dr. Pillai. He appealed to the public to contribute generously to the fund.

Dr. Mulabagala said that Dr. Pillai who died while in exile in Germany, was a friend of all those who were against British rule in India and many a Indian who escaped from their country during the struggle for freedom found shelter with Dr. Pillai in Germany. He kept aloft the flag of Indian freedom on the Continent in spite of many hardships and sufferings. His wife Mrs. Laxmibai stood with him like a brave soldier during his exile.

Mr. Sushil Kavlekar, Mr. Saggi and others also paid tributes and made an appeal for contribution for Dr. Pillai Memorial Fund. Dr. Pillai's photograph was garlanded on behalf of the Indian National Oversea Congress at the meeting.

'Break' Conditions In Monsoon

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Sept. 15 (PTI): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday:

"Break" conditions in the monsoon have sent in over the country. Rainfall has been widespread in Assam and the Kumaon Hills; Cherrapunji recorded a heavy fall of 15 inches. Local rain has occurred over the hills of the Punjab in Chota Nagpur, Vindhya Pradesh and Mysore.

Following is the daily weather chart:—

Ahmedabad	76		0 15.0	—11.7
BOMBAY	87	77	0.1 65.6	+2.4
Calcutta	91	81	0 31.7	—+2.2
Cherrapunji	68	63	—	14.9 + 167.8
Delhi	90	74	0 12.3	—7.8
Madras	93	78	0 12.4	—0.1
Poona	91	70	0 10.0	—7.0
Simla	65	3	0.7 41.2	—2.2

TAPPING OF NEERA

BOMBAY, Saturday: A misunderstanding seems to have been prevailing in the minds of some sections of the public that licences to tap palm trees for drawing and selling neera are to be granted to individuals. The Government's policy in this respect remains unchanged, which is that such licences are not to be granted to any private individuals, but the neera centres all over the State will be run by the Government Neera Organisation only, excepting a few centres in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Poona, cities, which are run by approved agencies.

MORE SUGAR RATION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Government, it is learnt, is seriously considering the question of increasing the sugar quota of a ration card holder from 6 ozs. to 8 ozs. a week.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (UPA): A State Department spokesman said Friday afternoon that Presidential Adviser W. Averell Harriman was still studying Iranian Prime Minister Mossadeq's note to Britain and did not know when he would transmit the message to the British.

'USHA' PROVES A HIT

Ballet In Manipuri Technique

Indian National Theatre's dance drama "Usha" in Manipur style had a four days' run in the city and broke new grounds in the composition of ballets. I.N.T., after experimenting with mixed and improvised technique in its previous ballets, has at last found its haven in classical dance. This is a victory for the traditional dance art.

The programme started with main Manipuri items like "Mridanga Vilas", "Vandana", "Kartik Pali", "Bhagi Parang" and "Natak Ras", which gave an overall view of the Manipuri dance vocabulary, its "Tandav" and "Lasya" moods and its "Nritya" and "Nritta" possibilities. With explanatory commentary, it had an educative value, as the audience had a pre-view of the raw materials out of which the ballet was made.

The ballet, based on the Puranic story of Banasura and Usha had a streamlined finish. Under the direction of Manipuri masters the purity of the technique was kept up, and the soft graces and emotional nuances highlighted the show. The ballet was gripping from beginning to end, and there was no loose moment.

Nayan Jhaveri as Usha, was impressive. Both her solos and duets with parvati and Aniabdha looked a picture of grace and poetry of motion. Ranjan and Meenakshi, Anil Dutt and Govardhan Panchal exhibited rare talents and put up good team work. Banasura's role was outstanding. Background music was enjoyable, though the lilting tunes in some compositions looked Cheap. Settings and decor were appropriate and gave a Manipuri touch to solos and choreographic groups. The I.N.T. can be proud of this production.

K. A. C.

Kardar Kolynos "Teresa" Contest

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Kardar-Kolynos — "Teresa" contest, which has really taken Bombay by storm, will soon be over, and the lucky boy and girl with the Kolynos smile on their way to their free holiday in romantic Rome before starting work in Kardar Productions.

Mr. Kardar and Lee Kamern will be in Calcutta on September 30th to pick the finalists there and then depart for Delhi to pick the finalists in that city. They will be back in Bombay on October 6th, when the final choice of the finalists from this city will be determined. Three days have been set aside to choose the finalists from Bombay and they will be presented on the stage of the Metro Cinema on 8.

The week of October 8 should really be called Glamour Week in Bombay, as finalists from all over India will be arriving to participate in the finals and take their screen tests at Kardar studios.

October 12, the winning screen tests will be shown at the Metro Cinema during the 9-30 performance and the two

INDIAN FILM FESTIVAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Drafting Committee of the 1st Indian Film Festival proposed to be held in India in April 1952, will meet at Congress House, Bombay on the 18th September 1951 under the chairmanship of Mr. S. K. Patil to draft the programme of the festival.

The programme under discussion in the meeting will contain special provision for the International Film Exhibition which will be a part of the Festival. After the programme is drafted by this Committee it will be put before the general meeting of the All-India Preparatory Committee, which will meet during the end of this month, for ratification.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, Sept. 16.

BOMBAY

244 m.—07-40 Prog., 07-45 Pinakin Trivedi, G, songs, 18-15 S Haldankar, kh.v.d., 11-45 S Devre, shudh sarang, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 G Joshi, violin, 13-40 Week's progs., 13-45 Sunday afternoon 'prom', 17-30 S Haldankar, kh.v.d., 18-10 G Joshi, violin, 18-30 S Devre, puria dhanashree, 19-00 Pinakin Trivedi, G song, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 Air quartet, purwa, 19-30 Sardarbai Karadgekar, eman, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 S Devre, thumri, 20-45 Pinakin Trivedi, G songs, 21-15 V Ranganayaki, K vocal music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 21-55 Musical interlude 22-00 Masters' music.

VARIATIONS: 353 m.—07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 A Buksh, sarangi, 08-45 Shaila Shirur, M songs, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 R Kinikar's "Nirvan", M, 13-00 Shaila Shirur, bhavgeet," 13-30 J K Banerjee, bhajan and geet, 13-50 Sardarbai Karadgekar, lankadahan sarang, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 Air artist, composition of Kavi "Aneel", 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 S Haldankar, M song, 20-30 M Nath, talk on "Mast Qalandar", 20-45 Shaila Shirur, M song 21-00 J K Banerjee, bhajan, geet, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 G Joshi, violin, 22-15 Sardarbai Karadgekar, patmanjiri.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 and 326.1 mm.—08-15 Mirabai Badkar, kh.v.d., 09-00 For children, G, 18-00 Induprabha S Vaidya, geets, 18-20 J Bhojak, geets 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), and Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Ekrar (Ahm.), 19-00 Mirabai, tilak kamod, 19-15 J Bhojak, geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geet lahari, (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 Mirabai Badkar, dadra, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat music (Ahm.-Delhi relay), 21-15 J Bhojak, U Joshi's geets, 21-30 Mirabai Badkar, kh.v.d., puria

GOA

34.22 m.—8-00 a.m. Hindi film music, 9-30 Music by air, 10-00 Remember when, 10-30 Tropicana, 10-45 Organaires, 11-00 Ten top tunes, 12-00 Noon Men behind melody, 12-30 p.m. Voice of prophecy, 1-00 Music by Roth, 1-30 Salon Serenade, 2-00 Hindi request prog., 3-00 Hindi film music, 4-00 N Cloutier, and his music, 4-30 Concert Hall of air, 5-00 I hear Southland singing, 5-15 Bringing Christ to Nation, 5-35 Back to Bible.

CEYLON

19.84, 25.05, 41.72 m.—7-15 a.m It's good day, 7-30 BBC news, 7-45 Star of today, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of prophecy, 8-45 Round up time, 9-00 Swap shop, 9-30 Your choice, 10-30 Jazz record shop, 11-00 Hindi prog., 12-00 noon Music for lunch, 5-00 p.m. Hindi prog., 6-30 Lipton show (Hindi), 7-00 Down harmony lane, 7-15 Four stars and starlet, 7-30 Music by Roth, 7-55 Rhodes record of day 8-00 Famous tenors, 8-30 Melody tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of prophecy, 10-00 Day is ending.

SAIGON

25 m.—19-15-19-30 News, 19-30-20-30 Gramophone Records asked for or by listeners.

BBC

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-30 Service, 16-00 Sports, 16-15 Kay on keys, 18-45 All-star bill, 19-45 Concerto, 21-00 Educating Archie, 21-45 London Forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 In Town tonight.

EASTERN SERVICE—18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 In Hindi for India, and For children, 20-15 Weekly review, 20-20 Pak affairs in Br. press, 20-30 Health and hygiene, 20-35 Letters' replies.

Youth Fatally Knocked Down

BOMBAY, Saturday: Noshir Ardheshir Irani, a 20-year-old youth was fatally knocked down by a motor lorry at Victoria Garden Road last evening. His body was removed to city morgue where his father identified it. The City Coroner will hold an inquest in due time.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

THE battle of boiled rice was fought in Bombay Assembly. As usual, hard-boiled politicians scored over the parboiled.

* *

Mr. Dinkerrao Desai said that those who complained of bad smell in boiled rice were bad cooks.

This is cooking politics served raw. We prefer to miss a meal.

* * *

Pt. Shukla declared that his vote against Pt. Nehru at the A.I.C.C. would not conflict with his loyalty to the Prime Minister.

This is a sample of Madhya Pradesh (middle of the road) in politics.

* *

A Nagpur correspondent takes exception to the manner in which Mr. D. P. Mishra was granted a telephone connection, twenty-four hours after relinquishing office, ignoring the long-standing claims of others.

The explanation is obvious. Mr. Mishra has quitted Shukla Cabinet, but the cabinet has not quitted him. He is still "persona grata" with Shukla.

* *

In a rejoinder to Shaikh Abdullah, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan says "Kashmir is not your father's property".

But that does not validate his "in-law" claim through Azad Kashmiris. Kashmir is neither a patrimony nor a dowry.

* *

The Congress Parliamentary Party has decided to take up the clauses relating to marriage and divorce of the Hindu Code Bill in the first instance, leaving the controversial clauses of property and succession to a later date.

The procedure is arithmetical. Start with addition and subtraction; multiplication and division will follow.

* *

A maximum of Rs. 40,000 has been fixed as the ceiling of expenses for a candidate in any one constituency in the forthcoming elections.

This is heavy going. It includes sumptuary allowance, but excludes the deposit to be forfeited or returnable. Strange are the ways of the ballot box. You can never tell.

* *

The Socialist Party has put up Dr. Amul M. Desai to oppose Home Minister Morarji Desai, accepting his challenge that his opponent will forfeit his deposit.

Mr. Morarji would be enjoying a laugh that the Socialist party takes orders from him even in organisational matters.

* *

THE Japanese Peace Treaty parade at 'Frisco proved to be a five day's wonder. In point of time, it was a superspeed performance. American sponsors of the treaty acted on the well-known dictum:

"If it were done, when it's done, Then it were well it's done quickly."

The Peace Treaty was signed, sealed and delivered by 49 nations, despite the stonewalling and break-through tactics of M. Gromyko. But is it a treaty of peace? According to the Soviet principal and his subalterns, it is a new plan of war in the Far East. The bilateral military pact between Japan and the United States and the proposal for Japanese rearmament are bound to cause a storm in Pacific waters. A Soviet spokesman is reported to have stated that the answer to San Francisco will not come in San Francisco. If so, the question remains, where the rejoinder will come from and in what form.

* *

Pandit Nehru raised the cry at the Colombo conference that the U.S. must quit Japan. Though credit should be given to the Americans for the phenomenal speed-up of the Japanese Peace Treaty there are certain inherent conflicts which have been slurred over by them in streamlining their global strategy. The ignoring of Communist China through American cussedness means that there is technically a war between China and Japan. The same is the case with the Soviet, whose leader walked out of the signature ceremony. Stalin and Mao who have already entered into a pact will look askance at the Jap-U.S. military protocol and Japanese re-armament.

The Americans have not minced matters but have openly declared that the military pact is designed to protect Japan from possible Soviet aggression. Especially after the experiences in the Korean war, China and Russia will never tolerate a rearmed Japan playing second fiddle to America. So there will be an armament race and manoeuvring for positions and bases.

* *

Just before the signing of the 'Frisco Treaty, there was a sort of Pacific Pact entered into by Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines which was underwritten by the U.S. authorities. A rearmed Japan has been a nightmare to these three Powers who have had a taste of the Japanese might in the raw.

It is intriguing to fix the opposite number against whom the pact has been entered into. If it is Japan, then the Pacific Pact and the 'Frisco Treaty run counter to each other. If the envisaged enemies are China and Russia, then the J.S. Military Pact and the Pacific Pact become correlated to each other in the grand Pacific strategy. It is significant that no Asiatic Power has cared to join the Pacific Pact, though it mainly concerns Asia's basic position.

On the top of this, there are forecasts that Tokyo will be forced to recognise the Formosa regime and bring Chiang Kai-Shek to the front by the back door. Free Japan will have to make her move cautiously, as she cannot afford to estrange Communist China who is her best customer and supplier of raw materials.

* *

Despite her boycott of 'Frisco Conference, India has already taken steps to make bilateral pact with Japan and restore normalcy in Indo-Jap relations. Her objections to the American draft are more procedural than substantive, and she honestly feels that the U.S. trusteeship of Ryuku and Bonin islands will create another Alsace-Loraine problem in the Far East. It is noteworthy that the Japanese delegate himself raised the same issue at the 'Frisco Conference.

Though malicious charges were made that India was appeasing China and feeding the Soviet flame, she showed her bonafides by exploiting the highest common factor of the 'Frisco agreement and strengthening the hands of Japan even before the ink of the Peace Treaty was dry. India is convinced that the emergence of Free Japan is one of the solutions for removing the deadlock in Asian politics. It is in the same spirit that she pleads for the recognition of Communist China, so that she can also play her independent part in shaping Asian policy. At present, the free voice of Asian countries is not heard, but only the echo of the "blocs", East or West.

Free China and independent India are too big to be satellites of Powers and the latter is out to remove "stooge craft", beloved of the "Blocs" from Asian politics. Unless this is done Asia will continue to remain as the cock-pit of 'Bloc politics' and aggressive ideologies.

* *

It is here that differences between India and the U.S. come in. The American overall policy is one of "Containment" and beating the Soviet by streamlining all nations to toe the Washington line. The Soviet refuses to be outdone and has a long-term policy of creating "Satellites" to confront the Anglo-American Bloc.

Both the Blocs act on the principle that "those who are not with us are against us." Thus the voice of independent nations is drowned in the babel of the Blocs. Revolutionary China, despite her Communist slogans, is the result of the national upsurge and will play an independent role. If Democracies do not force her into the long arm of Russia. But the tragedy is that America has "written her off" as a Russian satellite.

In her crase for Red hunt, U.S. is violating all the principles of democracy by parading the hobbyhorse of Chiang, though the Chinese millions have made him quit China. This is an ideological weakness and any amount of camouflage cannot hide the fact that Democracy No. 1 is spurning the candidate of the Chinese democracy's choice. When India puts in the plea for the recognition of the new China, she is dubbed an appeaser. Even for the success of the limited policy of "containment," Judge Douglas urges the U.S. to recognise Red China and exploit the mounting friction between the Chinese and Soviet Russia. But the U.S. will not budge and inch, and Russia scores.

* *

"Those who are afraid of the tiger must stand round me" is an old Indian proverb. When the tiger materialises, it does maximum damage to the men on the outskirts, leaving the man in the centre unhurt. This is typical of the Asian attitude towards "containment" policy. They are prepared to deal with the Red danger with a firm hand as and when it arises within their country, and are not prepared for adventures with Moscow.

India is only too well aware that she is on the "Liberation list" of the Peking regime. The Red Flag has been hoisted on the top of the "Roof of the World" and is casting its shadows on Nepal, Sikkim and other Himalayan states. Within the country we have Assam, Telengana and North Malabar, where our Comrades are busy infiltrating and indoctrinating the Proletariat. Some States have declared the Communist Party illegal, and the Red leaders have come out of the underground and are keen for a truce with these governments for election purposes. Apart from the firm deal with the Communists, Acharya Vinoba Bhave had been on a mission to the Communist-infested areas and liberated the peasants of Telangana from the clutches of the Reds. His one-man mission was so successful that the Communists were forced to review and revise their policies. This is a positive and constructive approach which the sponsors of the "containment" policy should note, in view of its wider, possibilities in other Asian countries.

It is better for the U. S. to give local option and encourage free countries to fight their own battles with the Communists, instead of forcing them to follow the Washington line. If there is over-emphasis on the uniformity of procedure savouring of a command performance, free countries like India will refuse to take orders as much from Washington as they stand up to Moscow.

* *

It is a tragedy that the American authorities have failed to take note of the working of the Asian mind in their "containment crusade." Many of the Asian countries are just free from imperialist exploitation and colonial rule and are busy consolidating their national freedom for the economic contentment of the masses. Though they admire the American ideals of democracy they do not want to risk their freedom by getting entangled in the "Bloc" war of the giants. Other countries like Vietnam and Malaya are still fighting the Imperialist Powers for their just freedom. American democracy, instead of espousing the cause of nationalism and progressive forces, has thrown in its weight with French and British Imperialism. Her military intervention in Indo-China and the recognition of the Bao Dai regime against the resurgent national forces may be good for the short-term policy of "containment", but the companionate marriage between democracy and imperialism is a big question mark and will not infuse confidence in American professions of the democratic ideal.

* *

In Malaya bandit-shooting has been going on merrily for years. But it now turns out that the Malayan leader behind the Guerilla War is Chang Ping, a former holder of the Order of the British Empire who visited London with the Malayan Victory Contingent in 1945. Singapore authorities have fixed a prize of 80,000 straits Dollars on his head. He was the anti-Japanese guerilla leader during World War II. It is an irony of fate that this ex-British loyalist should be the spearhead of the national resurrectionary movement for Malayan freedom. Whose fault is it? Britain alone can answer.

* *

The same is the case with Ho Chi Minh who resurrected his country from the Japanese Raj. Asian countries cannot forget the role of America propping up crumbling imperialism and reactionary forces holding up the dawn of freedom in Asia. This devaluation of the democratic ideal has dealt a blow to American prestige.

The lag between the profession of democracy in the West and its practice in the East is exploited by the Communists to play the role of "Liberators". It is time that the Americans came forward with a new deal to Asian nationalism, if they are out to line up Democracies on a united front.

* *

In this connection the adverse comments of Mrs. Roosevelt on the Indian stand in connection with the Japanese Peace Treaty takes one's breath away. Mrs. Roosevelt is a good friend of India and has a high regard for Pt. Nehru. It is reported that she will shortly visit India as the Prime Minister's guest. She is a champion of democracy and has fought the battle of Human Rights at the United Nations.

But in a loose sally of mind, she has expressed, "The Indian people are at the back of Pandit Nehru's Pacific stand and want to placate the Soviet Union and Communist China. They have not as yet apparently realised that one is for or against Communism, just as one is for or against God."

This over-simplification of power politics and raising it to the level of God-head makes one doubt whether there is one God for the Americans and another for Russians. We do not want to deprive the consolation which the Americans may feel by regarding themselves as the God's Chosen. But India is not out either to placate the Communists or to antagonise the Americans. Being a Secular State, it gives full freedom to every one to worship his or her own God. It has no truck with God in politics.

India's stand on the Japanese Peace Treaty is just and justifiable. It is in dignified contrast to Truman's "Atomic" parade and Gromyko's tirade. Our hand of fellowship is open to all who are prepared to grasp it on honourable terms. Democracy should be prepared to tolerate and accommodate difference of opinion. It is not rubber-stamping or signing on the dotted line. Those who squeal over the dissident note of India have ridden roughshod over European public opinion by making a unilateral approach to Franco Spain. Democracy is what Democracy does.

* *

Coinciding with the 'Frisco Conference' was the A.I.C.C. meeting which invested Pt. Nehru with the Presidentship of the Congress. This is a vote of confidence on his policy, internal and international. It is amusing to hear that this event is viewed with mixed feelings by Americans. The "New York Herald Tribune" is shedding crocodile tears that the election of Pt. Nehru as the Congress President "has removed effective opposition to the elusive course which he has adopted in international affairs."

Nearer home, Pandit Mishra, a former Minister and now a political free lance, has dubbed Pt. Nehru as a "secret Communist agent", who will sell out this country to Stalin. McCarthy is not the monopoly of America. Mishra of Madhya Pradesh will beat McCarthy hollow. Little men think alike!

'THE ROPE TRICK'

Manning in The Phoenix Repu blic.

Favourites Disappoint At Poona

LOYAL PRINCE ROMPS HOME IN CUP EVENT

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, Saturday.

PUNTERS had a disappointing day today when the programme for the last day of the big meeting was decided. The weather was pretty warm and bottom-weighted horses scored in most events.

Feather-weighted Loyal Prince took command of the running soon after travelling a few yards and proceeding at a merry pace he romped home by five lengths in the Rajaram Chhatrapati Memorial Gold Cup run over ten furlongs. Favourite Gay Radha came from far back to place second while the winner's stable companion, Gold Street who was heavily supported could only finish a poor fourth.

In the day's side attraction, the John Kenny Plate, bottom-weighted Ceylan also made every post a winning post after streaking with a long lead.

Talib-trained Narses passed the winning post a shorthead infront of Flying Banner. The winner was running out at the critical stage and also drove out the runner-up. Medhe, the rider of Flying Banner raised an objection against the winner and it was upheld after a lightning enquiry and Flying Banner was placed first.

Fifty-three punters collected Rs. 98-each on the double event and only fourteen punters solved the treble event. Each ticket fetched Rs. 337-8.

Results:—

THE THANA PLATE—1 Mile

Messrs. J. C. Merchant & F. M. Potia's LUCKY GUARD 8-12 Harbutt 1
Messrs. F. M. Potia & Abid H. Doctor's BOY SCOUT 8-12 P. Khade 2
Mr. K. B. Daga's AMARSINGH 8-12 S. Chavan 3
Mrs. K. T. Sippy's JUNGLE JIM 8-12 Rasbekar 4
Won by 2-1/4, 1-1/2. Nk.
Time: 1 min. 47 secs.
Not run: Dilsher, Avenger.
Tote paid Win Rs. 21 Places Rs. 16. Rs. 17 and Rs. 13.

THE SHIMOGA PLATE—6 Furs.

Mr. Diamond's MY PET 8-7 Harbutt 1
Mr. & Mrs. K. M. Modi's DILKI-BAT 8-11 Kheemsingh .. 2
Messrs. B. N. Sanas & Aziz Mahomed's BHOPAL STAR 9-2 S. Chavan 3
Mrs. K. D. Bhagwagar's GHIZ..ALA 8-5 Cracknell 4
Won by Shd., 3, 1-1/2.
Time: 1 min. 15 secs.
Not run: Musafir.
Tote paid Win Rs. 28 Places Rs. 17 and Rs 17.

THE SANGLI PLATE—Div. I 1 Mile

Mr. & Mrs. R. N. Sehgal's RADIATOR 8-4 Hanuman S. 1
Mr. S. N. Gundu Rao's MAKARPURA 8-3 P. Khade 2
Mr. & Mrs. Ardeshir S. Irani's EMBARKATION 8-3 Dhanavade 3
Mr. E. J. Mashal's KENNERETH 8-8 Purtu S. 4
Won by 1-3/4, 2-3/4. 1-1/2.
Time: 1 min. 44 secs.
Not run: Plarehund, Guest of Honour, Masked Pleasure, Imprudence, Takaiul, Princess Dominic.
Tote paid Win Rs. 66 Places Rs. 20, Rs. 39 and Rs. 41.

THE PANVEL PLATE—4 Furs.

Mr. Bahadur M. Tata's IRANTAKA 9-0 Hanuman S. .. 1
Mr. K. H. Doshi's CINTHIA 8-0 Damodar 2
Mr. L. S. Lalwani's PROUD PETER 7-4 Raut 3
Mrs. H. B. Sadiq's ROSE TINT 9-2 P. Khade 4
Won by 4, 1/2 Shd.
Time: 1 min. 17 secs.
Not run: Acha Masala, Happy King, Wagh Mama, Kiyababa, Karan, Sisp & Tickle, Ajinkya Tara II, Why Again.
Tote paid Win Rs. 39 Places Rs. 20 and Rs. 29.

Forecast Pool paid Rs. 188-8-0
Tickets 28.

THE JOHN KENNY PLATE—1-1/4 Miles

Mr. F. S. Kerr's CEYLAN 7-0 Ghauskhan 1
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's FLIGHT OF FANCY 8-6 Fordyce 2
Mr. R. T. Wandekar's DOORANI 8-2 P. Khade 3
Messrs. Abdulla I. Rahimtoola & A. H. Ahmedbhoy's LIBERTY BELLE 9-2 Duncombe 4
Won by 6, 4, 2-3/4.
Time: 2 mins. 38 secs.
Not run: Brave Prince, Der-Nue-Way, Happy Go Lucky.
Tote paid Win Rs. 97 Places Rs. 28 and Rs. 14.
Forecast Pool paid Rs. 305-8-0
Tickets 23.

THE RAJARAM CHHATRAPATI MEMORIAL GOLD CUP—1-1/2 Miles

Mr. M. G. Neoge's LOYAL PRINCE 7-0 Shiba 1
Mr. J. R. Bhadani's GAY RADHA 8-8 S. Chavan 2
Messrs. Chandulal J. Shah & M. H. Ahmedbhoy's HAPPY GO LUCKY 8-7 Duncombe 3
Mr. & Mrs. F. D. Wadia's GOLD STREET 9-1 Fordyce 4
Won by 5, 1-3/4, 1-1/4.
Time: 2 mins. 10 secs.
Not run: Viveca, Cocktop, Truman, Pelion.
Tote paid Win Rs. 105 Places Rs. 27, Rs. 17 and Rs. 27.
Forecast Pool paid Rs. 239. Tkts. 17

THE SANGLI PLATE—Div. II 1 Mile

Mr. A. S. Motabhoy's KENSINGTON 7-13 Purtu S. .. 1
Mr. Kelso's MASKED LADY 8-8 S. Chavan 2
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's THE CAVALIER 8-2 Pierce .. 3
Mr. Ibrahim Mahomed's STAR OF IRAN 8-11 P. Khade 4
Won by 1-1/2, 1-3/4, 3/4.
Time: 1 min. 44-3/5 secs.
Not run: Flying Clipper, Riviera, Shinshinaki, Panditji, Imroz.
Tote paid Win Rs. 35 Places Rs. 16 and Rs. 14.

THE OOTACAMUND PLATE—1 Mile 1 Fur.

Messrs. S. Zito & W. L. Meier's FLYING BANNER 9-2 Medhe 1
Raja Dhanrajgir's NARSES 8-6 Kheemsingh 2
Mr. Dawoodbhai Esoufally's LADY CLEOPATRA 8-11 P. Khade 3
Mr. E. J. Mashal's VIENNA WOODS 8-12 Purtu S. 4
Not run: Poldo, Shah of Iran, Eremitage, Anasuya, Parker Prince, Red Cross Boy.
Tote paid Win Rs. 56 Places Rs. 17, Rs. 14 and Rs. 20.

Mohammedans Beaten 2-1

DELHI CLOTH MILLS FOOTBALL SEMI-FINAL

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15 (PTI): Eighth Gurkhas qualified to meet Rajasthan in the finals of the Delhi Cloth Mill Tournament when they beat Mohammedan Sporting by two-one, in a thrilling encounter today.

Pooran Bahadur and Dalip Singh scored for the winners, while Abid scored the only goal for the losers in the second half.

I. H. F. Approves Jap Tour

LUCKNOW, Sept. 15, (PTI). The Indian Hockey Federation has approved a three-week tour of India by a Japanese hockey team, it was learnt here today.

The Japanese team is expected to arrive in Calcutta in the first week of November 1951.

The tourists will play 12 to 15 matches. The venue of the matches are likely to be Calcutta, Patna, Lucknow, Delhi, Ambala, Bhopal, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Madras and Bombay. Besides these, Allahabad, Agra and two centres in East Punjab are likely to be included in the itinerary.

An official of the I.H.F. said that the tour would enable I.H.F. to select the "probables" for the Helsinki Olympaid.

G. LEWIS BEATS BHAGWAT AGAIN

Bombay Presidency Badminton Tourney

BOMBAY, Saturday.

B. D. Shroff, George Lewis, P. S. Nilkanth and N. M. Natekar entered the semi-final rund of the Men's singles in the Bombay Presidency Amateur Open tournament this evening at the Hindu Gymkhana Court.

Noteworthy was the fact that George Lewis once again showed the fast improving Bal Bhagwat what experience can do to a player. He again avenged defeats suffered earlier in the season, winning in straight games.

P. S. Nilkanth had a really stiff struggle against Ram Panvelkar. He won the first-game at 15-6, but found the second game moving rather in favour of his opponent. He was ousted with only 11 points scored, but won the game and match in the third encounter at 15-3.

In a rather well fought game Vasumati Oak had a neck and neck struggle with Shashikala Bhat in Women's singles semi-finals. She won in straight games, but by the narrowest margin.

The Women's doubles match this evening all ended in walk overs.

In the Men's doubles quarter finals Bal Bhagwat partnered by D. N. Dhongade, was fully extended by Natekar and Merchant winning after being down in the initial set. The encounter between G. P. Shirke and R. A. Dongre against M. K. Bhopardikar and S. S. Nerurkar proved to be a mammoth affair. After conceding the first game at 9 points the winners Shirke and Dongre emerged winners after taking the remaining sets after a grim struggle.

The following were the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES (quarter-finals):—B. D. Shroff beat G. E. Awati 15-2, 15-6, P. S. Nilkanth beat Ram Panvelkar 15-6, 11-15, 15-3; George Lewis beat Bal Bhagwat 15-10, 15-2. N. Natekar beat G. P. Merchant 15-7, 15-3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (semi-finals):—Miss Vasumati Oak beat Miss Sashi Bhatt 11-8, 12-10.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (first-round):—Miss Vasumati Oak and Mrs. Dixt wo Miss K. K. Udeshi and Miss P. V. Asher: Miss V. Dhalpale and partner w.o. Miss Pandit and Miss Talekar.

MEN'S DOUBLES (quarter-finals):—H. K. Talyarkhan and B. D. Shroff beat Marshall Pereira and C. K. Menon 15-3, 15-8; Bal Bhagwat and D. N. Dhongade beat N. M. Natekar and C. P. Merchant 3-15, 15-7, 15-9; S. S. Parulekar and C. B. Kalappa beat L. R. Agaskar and Harlekar 15-12, 15-6; G. P. Shirke and R. A. Dongre beat S. S. Nerurkar and M. K. Bhopardikar 9-15, 15-12, 15-8.

Talma II Wins St. Leger

TEN LENGTHS WIN OVER FRAISE DU BOIS

DONCASTER Sept. 15 (PTI-Reuter): M. Marcel Boussac's Talma II gained one of the easiest of victories in the long history of the Saint Leger when he won the final "classic" of the English season here today by ten lengths.

It was the second year in succession that France's leading owner had won the race.

The Begum Aga Khan's Fraise Du Bois was second with Mr. Peter Partholmew's Medway a further four lengths away third of eighteen runners.

Ridden by Ray Johnstone, Talma II, the only horse in the race to have won over the distance before today, was the medium of last minute gamble, his overnight price of 100 to six tumbling to seven to one second favourite.

Fraise Du Bois was fifteen to two and Midway forty to one.

G. I. P. Enter Semi-Final

KHARAGPUR, Sept. 15 (PTI). The GIP Railway reached the semi-final of the Inter-Railway Football Tournament today, defeating Chittaranjan Loco Works by a solitary goal.

The GIP Rly. dominated the proceedings throughout but the stout defence put up by the pair of backs and the goolie of the Chittaranjan team took the sting off the attack.

The GIP Rly. will now meet the winners of BB & CI and Southern Railways in the semi-final on September 20.

TEAMS

G.I.P. RAILWAY: J. George, S. Sethi and Almeida; A. Duncan, B. Duncan (capt.), E. Rebello; Bhickoo, Thambe, Gulab Singh, Aziz and Ashok.

CHITTARANJAN LOCO WORKS: S. N. Biswas, P. K. Bose (capt.) and R. R. Banerjee; J. Banerjee, S. N. Dutta Gupta and P. Goswami, D. N. Biswas, A. Banerjee, M. K. Roy Burma, J. B. Chakrabarty and Frederick Manook.

Tomorrow's game—B. N. Railway vs. Assam Railway in second round.

Mysore Assn. Table Tennis

RUBY SATARAWALLA WINS SINGLES CROWN

Yatin Vyas Puts A Stop To Lulla's Success

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MISS RUBY SATARAWALLA after her great victory over Mrs. Nasikwalla yesterday repeated the performance this evening to win the Women's Singles Crown in the Mysore Association Table Tennis Tournament when she beat Miss Enid Bocarro after five games.

Miss Satarawalla after her victories in the Provincial and CCI Mixed Doubles events seems to have gained confidence in herself. Today she gave a neat exhibition of her powers at a patient waiting sort of game and chose the right ball to hit.

Miss Satarawalla had to fight all the way today to win her Singles title. In the first game both the players were playing equally well and the score to 15 all. Then Ruby Satarawalla went ahead to 16-19 but Enid Bocarro came on to level term 20-0 only to lose game at 20-22. In the next game Enid Bocarro was leading all the way from the start and was 18-19 but Ruby Satarwalla hitting crisply came to 19 all and ultimately won over by 24-22. Though she was down two games to nil Miss Bocarro did not lose heart. Playing steadily, she placed most of her returns in the backward corner of Miss Satarawalla with the result that the latter was able to hit much.

Miss Bocarro led 14-6 and 16-8 but all of a sudden Ruby playing excellent table tennis scored seven points now to come to 16-15. But this was of no avail as Miss Bocarro won the game at 21-18. In the fourth game Miss Bocarro maintained the lead all the way upto 16 and she won at 21-17.

In the decider Ruby by manevouring herself to her left hand cover brought into force her powerful forehand. She always held a commanding lead and ultimately won at 21-15.

Miss Sillo Motiwalla unfortunately being laid up with fever she and her partner Uttam Chandrana had to concede a w.o. to Y. S. Vyas and Miss Dastoor. This has robbed Uttam of his chance of winning the coveted triple crown. In the other semi-final of the Mixed Doubles Dilip Sampat and Ruby Satarawalla won comfortably against M. Lulla and Miss Indu Desai though the latter managed to take the game off them.

Y. S. Vyas put to amend the pretension of the junior Lulla today by beating him in the semi-final. Uttam Chandarana gained an easy victory over Khanchand who seems to be not in the best of his form these days.

As usual M. L. Lulla and P. N. Pardiwalla meet in the Junior Singles tomorrow. They hit their ways test their respective opponents and registered very easy victories.

Yatin Vyas

In the Men's Doubles event Vyas and Thackersey defeated Dilip Sampat and Bajaj. The former pair took to attacking type of game with Thackersey finishing beautifully.

The results were as follows:—

JUNIOR'S SINGLES (Semi-Finals)

M. L. Lulla beat P. R. Vedanarayan 21-16, 21-11; P. N. Pardiwalla beat S. L. Bajaj 21-7, 21-6

MEN'S SINGLES (Semi-Finals)

U. M. Chandarana beat H. M. Khanchand 21-9, 21-15, 21-11; Y. S. Vyas beat M. L. Lulla 21-16, 19-21, 21-16, 21-12.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Finals)

Miss Ruby Satarawalla beat Miss Enid Bocarro 22-20, 24-22 18-21, 17-21, 21-15

MEN'S DOUBLES (Semi-Finals)

U. M. Chandarana & D. P. Somaya beat M. L. Lulla & N. L. Bajaj, 21-14, 21-15, 19-21, 21-18; Y. S. Vyas & S. K. Thackersey beat Dilip Sampat & S. L. Bajaj 19-21, 21-16, 21-17, 21-11.

MIXED DOUBLES (Semi-Finals)

Y. S. Vyas & Miss Mani Dastoor w.o. U. M. Chandarana & Miss Silloo Motiwalla. Dilip Sampat & Miss Ruby Satarawalla beat M. L. Lulla & Miss Indu Desai 21-15, 21-10, 19-21, 21-12.

National Soccer Starts To-day

BOMBAY, Saturday.

All roads will lead to the Cooperage tomorrow, Sunday evening when the National Football Championship for the Santosh Memorial Trophy commonces when Hyderabad, the runners-up, meet Assam in the opening encounter.

With upcountry players already arriving in Bombay and paying a visit to the Cooperage a big event appearance has already set in and most teams have already expressed opinions that the Bombay ground is really first class.

Fifteen teams have entered for the tournament, the winners being Bengal.

The Santosh Memorial Trophy to be conducted on a provincial basis, was donated by the Indian Football Association, Calcutta to commemorate the memory of the late Maharaja, Sir Manamatha Nath Roy Chowdhury of Santosh, a former President of the Association. It was started in 1941, and in its opening year Bengal were the champions.

In the seven years that this competition has been held, Bengal have won 5 times and were runners up twice. Delhi and Mysore were the other sides to win once each. The tournament was not held in 1942, 1943 and 1948.

The W.I.F.A. authorities, who planned far ahead to arrange this big occasion have catered for about 12,000 spectators. The proceeds of this tournament, after deducting expenses, will go to the fund for sending an Indian Football team to the Olympic Games of 1952 at Helsinki.

Hyderabad meet Assam in the opening match in the first round tomorrow Sunday, September 16 at 5-25 p.m. The teams looked perfectly fit on arrival yesterday.

The final teams will be chosen from among the following:

HYDERABAD: Fruvail (Capt.), Ahmedullah, Aziz, Azam, Jamal, Mohamed Ahmed, Pindari, Noor, Rangiah, Layeeq, Doraiswamy, Mohamed Yamani, Susay, Mahmood, Naqi.

MANAGER AND TRAINER: S. Rahim.

ASSAM: P. Choudhuri (Capt.); S. Das, Samiruddin, A. Rezzak U. Das, A. Gupta, H. Chakravarty N. Sarkar, N. Choudhuri, K. Bardalai, N. Barua, S. Roy, R. Roy, Edro Singh, S. Ganguli.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY WIN

SUTTACK, Sept. 15 (PTI): Andhra University defeated Colombo University by five goals to two in the first round of the Inter-University Football Tournament which began here this afternoon.

PUTHLI CUP FOOTBALL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the results of the matches played in the Puthli Cup Football Tournament today.

AT OVEL: Vande Mataram "A" 3, Mogaveera "B" 0;

Jai Bharat "A" 8, National "F" 0;

Satya Vijaya "A" 3, Vijaya Prakash "A" 0.

AT LLOYD RECLAMATION:

Vijaya "A" 2, Vijayara Prakash "B" 0;

Vidyadaini "A" 1, Bombay Fort "A" 0;

Young India "A" 2, Karnatak S.C. "A" 1.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-25 p.m. Moogaveera vs. National (Puthli Cup); 5-25 p.m. Hyderabad vs. Assam (National Championship).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel.

3-30 p.m. Rainbow "B" vs. Y. Labour; 4-30 p.m. Wimco vs. General Motors; 5-30 p.m. Rainbow 'A' vs. Times; (Harwood League).

AT Oval.

3-30 p.m. Jai Hind 'D' vs. Shree Krishna "C"; 4-30 p.m. Shree Krishna "A" vs. Students Union "B"; 5-30 p.m. Students Un. "A" vs. Uchil United "A"; (Puthli Cup)

BADMINTON

Hindu Gymkhana.

4-20 p.m. onwards:- Women's singles semi finals; followed by Men's singles semi finals; followed by Women's and mixed doubles.

TABLE TENNIS

Mysore Association, Matunga

6-30 p.m. onwards:- Finals of Juniors Singles, Men's Singles, Mixed doubles and Men's doubles.

Goans Surprise Burmah-Shell

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Putting goal-keeper Santiago off his guard, Philip Antao scored a grand goal to give Goan Sports Club a victory over Burmah-Shell in the quarter-final of the Satiranjan Shield Tournament. They beat the latter by the odd goal in three at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening. The winners will meet Rainbow in semi-final.

It was a great triumph for the Goans for after being a goal down early in the game they recovered splendidly to score two quick goals in the second period. Thanks however goes to P. Antao who pretending to pass to his colleague and putting Santiago out of position sent in a lofty shot from the top of the box.

The Goans saw more of the ball and revealed good understanding but their finishing efforts were not in par with their approach work.

In the fifth minute Rego headed the ball in off a corner-kick to give Burmah-Shell the lead.

Midway through the second half the Goans right-half G. D'Costa darted in to trap a pass from outside-left Leitao to restore equality. Immediately thereafter outside-right Mendes sent a powerful carpet drive but Santiago in Shell's goal put his foot in time to save a certain goal. Two minutes later Antao scored the winning goal. After this Goan fell back on the defensive which helped the Shell to cover ground, but the Goan's defended well to keep their goal intact.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE

In the first division Indian Football League General Motors defeated Bombay Gymkhana by five goals to three. Ishwar (2), M. D'Mello, B. Silveira and Kanchan scored for the Motormen while Wrieclesworth (2) and Linaker scored for the losers.

In the first game of the evening scoring through Lazarus and L. Vaz the Greater Bombay Police got better of the Medar Bamboo by two goals to nil in the Second Division League.

ROBINSON-TURPIN FIGHT IN JUNE?

NEW YORK, Sept. 14, (UPA): While the sports world still marvelled at the financial success of Wednesday's Ray Robinson-Randy Turpin fight, Lou Burston of the International Boxing Club disclosed he was negotiating several other international bouts, writes Jack Cuddy, UPA Sports Writer.

Burston, who is the foreign representative of the IBC, is the man who "dreams up" international matches, suggests them to Promoter Jim Morris, then does most of the negotiating. He inspired the first Turpin-Robinson fight at London on July 10 and arranged for the return bout at the Polo Grounds Wednesday. He is now the hub of the negotiations for the "rubber" match at London next June.

He has supervised the dickering to a "nearly completed" stage for a light heavyweight title bout between Champion Joey Maxim and Don Cockell of England at London in mid-March.

On Friday, he obtained permission from Morris for Welterweight champion, Kid Gavilan of Cuba, to defend against Charles Humez of France at Paris in November or December.

He said he was trying to bring Dave Sands of Australia, Middleweight Champion of the British Empire, for a fight with Rocky Graziano in October.

U.S. Amateur Golf Championship

BETHLEHEM, Sept. 14 (PTI-Reuter): Four comparatively unknown players survived for the semi-final of the United States Amateur Golf Championship here and they contest the thirty-six holes semi-finals today. The final over thirty-six holes will be played tomorrow.

The last of the established men went out yesterday when Joe Gagliardi who had eliminated the holder, Sam Urzetta, in a previous round beat Charles Coe, the 1949 champion by two holes in a quarter-final.

Today Gagliardi plays Tommy Jacobs, sixteen-year-old national junior champion while Jack C. Benson who beat the Walker Cup player Harold Paddok yesterday, opposes Billy Maxwell, twenty-two-year-old college student from Odessa, Texas.

Benson is the oldest of the quartet at forty and is a real estate dealer in Pittsburg.

ART EXHIBITION AT 1952 OLYMPICS

BOMBAY, Sept. 15 (PTI): The organising committee of the Fifteenth Olympic Games to be held next July at Helsinki has decided to hold and art exhibition during the games instead of an art competition as is provided for in the actual rules of the International Olympic committee.

This decision, according to the latest bulletin of the I.O.C., has been taken "in view of the lack of time."

However, the Finish posts and telegraph office are to issue a new Olympic stamp series composed of four stamps of different values. The stamps will appear at the end of this year.

The President of the Finish Republic has also signed a law authorising the striking of a 500 mark silver coin on the occasion of the games.

The bulletin reports the decision of the Swiss Government to strike an "Olympic gold coin", worth 20 Swiss francs, to be sold in different countries. The I.O.C. will receive half the profits from this sale and the other half will go to the organising committee of the games.

Miss Sultana Beaten

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15 (PTI): Mrs. Vijaya Rajagopalan created a surprise in the Delhi State Table Tennis Championship today when she beat the national champion, Sayeed Sultana in the final by three to one.

The scores were 21/17, 21/12, 8/21, and 21/12.

The following are other results of the matches:—

MEN'S SINGLES (Semi finals):— R. Bhandari beat R. B. L. Saxena 21-14, 21-10, 22-24, 21-13; Thiruvengadam beat Om Prakash 21-17, 21-10, 13-21, 21-17

LADIES SINGLES (Finals): Mrs. Vijaya Rajagopalan beat Sayeed Sultana 21-17, 21-12, 8-21, 21-12.

MIXED DOUBLES (Semi finals): Mrs. C. K. K. Pillai and Om Prakash beat Mrs. Vijaya Rajagopalan and Thiruvengadam 21-14, 21-15, 14-21, 21-10; Miss Sayeed Sultana and R. Bhandari beat Miss Nirmal Singh and Harjan Singh 21-13, 21-12, 21-9

MEN'S DOUBLES (Semi finals): Kailash Bidani and D. K. Raman beat Thiruvengadam and C. N. Balu 18-21, 22-20, 21-11, 21-13.

Peter Ferrao Wins Hinrichs Shield For Tatas

BRILLIANT GOAL IN LAST MINUTE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THANKS to a brilliant last minute goal by sharp-shooter Peter Ferrao, Tata Sports regained the Hinrichs Shield Football Trophy after a lapse of one year by scoring a solitary goal victory over St. Francis Goans, last year's finalists at the Cooperage this evening.

The game played under booted conditions provided soccer that was hardly becoming of a final. It was dreary in parts.

The exchanges were shared equally throughout, but Tata wasted far too many chances as their forwards tried to walk their way into goal.

Perumal, Braganza and Papen played well for the winners, while S. D'Costa, Ayres D'Souza and Christopher did likewise for the Goans.

Lellis on the right wing was being fed well by the inner forwards and he rose to his task brilliantly. He thrice centred well, but somehow Christopher, the Francis Goans custodian always got the better of the Tata forwards.

The Tata followers were delighted with joy when from a goalmouth scrimmage Peter Ferrao banged the ball into goal from the goalie's hands, but their joy was short lived as linesman Desai signalled for a foul. The goal was disallowed. This was in the 20th minute of the initial half.

It is now that the St. Francis Goans took over the attack. Ayres made an opening and sent in a goalmouth shot, that went across harmlessly. A long shot by J. Fernandes went wide of the mark. The teams crossed over on level terms.

St. Francis Goans resumed the offensive after the breather; save for one solitary chance that went over the cross bar there was no danger. Tatas attacked again. Peter Ferrao took hold of a pass from Godinho from about midfield wended his way right to goal area and then shot, but a defender ran into his way and deflected the ball away.

The twentieth minute of play almost proved to be the undoing of the Francis Goans side. Peter Ferrao almost did it, but he clashed into Christopher. It was now that a foul should have blown up for, as Christopher literally held on to Peter as a defender came in to clear.

The persistent Peter Ferrao at last provided his side, Tatas with a brilliant last minute goal Taking hold of a headed pass by Godinho, he steered his way into goal area and scooped the ball over onrushing Christopher's head.

Mr. Fram. J. Balsara, Ag. President of the W.I.F.A. presided and distributed the prizes.

The teams were:-

TATA SPORTS:- Gurprasad; Papen (Jr.), Papen; Joachim, Krishnan, Damodar, Lellis, Perumal, Peter Ferrao, A. Braganza, Godinho.

ST. FRANCIS GOANS:- Christopher; J. Rodrigues, Baptista; B. D'Souza, J. Coutinho, S. D'Costa, Ayres, Gracias, E. Rodrigues, J. Fernandes, A. Fernandes.

Referee: D. P. Puthran.

Monotosh Roy Felicitated

CALCUTTA, Sept 14, (PTI): "Monotosh Roy, designated as "Mister Universe Class Three" (the world's best developed small man) by the National Amateur Body Builder Association of Great Britain on September 1 was felicitated today at an at home by the Bharatiya Sharir Siksha Congress (Indian Physical Education Congress).

Roy has been invited to U.S.A. for demonstration of his yogic feats during the 'Mister America' competition on November 29.

Monohar Aich has entered the competition proper accepting the challenge of Ed Therold the best short developed man in America.

Malayan Delegation For Helsinki

MANILA, Sept. 14 (UPA): Dr Charles J. Paglar, Malayan legislator and member of the Singapore Olympic Sports Council, said Friday that Malaya will send a delegation of ten to 15 men to the Helsinki Olympics next year.

Paglar, who is a noted physician and sports enthusiast, said Malaya plans to send a team of two or three swimmers, also weight-lifting, track and field and badminton teams.

Trabert Beats Ted Schroeder

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 14: Tony Trabert, lone American Davis Cup team member surviving the early rounds of the Pacific Southwest Tennis Tournament, tripped up veteran Ted Schroeder 6-4 6-4 6-2 Friday to advance to the singles finals.

Trabert will meet the winner of Saturday's semi-finals between Herb Flam and Australian Davis Cup ace Frank Sedgman in Sunday's Men's singles final.

Beverly Baker advanced to the finals of the Women's singles with a 6-4 0-6 6-3 semi-finals win over Anita Kanter. Miss Baker will meet the winner of Saturday's semi-final between National Women's champion Mureen Connolly and Mary Prentiss.

NEHRU'S TRIUMPH WAS KIDWAI'S

(Continued from Page 3)

fully taken into confidence before the Bill was introduced.

Voice Of People

It may be argued that democracy means taking decisions by public discussion and the Government in a democracy is to be guided by the voice of the people. Let me refer again to the case of the Government of Part 'C' States Bill. If newspapers were the mirror of public opinion, three out of four National Dailies of Delhi were opposed to the Bill. The majoritiy of the members of the Parliament, who participated in its discussion were also opposed to the Bill. The Home Minister in the course of discussion had asserted that if the Government took a gallop poll, the people of Delhi would prefer rule by the Central Government. And it is no secret that majority of the Cabinet Ministers were opposed to the Bill. And yet it has become the law of the Land. In the case of the Press Bill the Central Cabinet is for it and majority of the members of the Parliament are also for it. If passing of the Part C States Bill is regarded by some as a high watermark of democracy, the passing of the Press Bill should be democracy par excellence.

Incidently, the Malaviyan brand of oratory is like delaying tactics against the Hindu Code Bill. On the one side, members are up in arms against any curtailment of their speeches on the Press Bill. On the other side they are agitating for an early termination of the Session to go home for Durga Puja and elections. This may be described as the strategy of indirect approach to kill the Hindu Code Bill.

WORDY DUEL BETWEEN KHER AND ALVARES

Tiff Over Supplementary In Bombay Assembly

POONA, Sept. 15 (PTI).

THE proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Assembly today began on a note of hot exchange of words between the Chief Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher, and the Socialist member Mr. Pater Alvares.

The exchange took place when the Chief Minister was answering a short-notice question on the constructoin of a primary school building at Jakkali. Mr. Kher said that the building was under construction and had not yet been completed. Thereupon Mr. B. S. Hujare asked a supplementary as to where the children were receiving education in the absence of the school building.

Mr. Kher replied that they were being educated by their parents.

Mr. Alvares rose to complain that the Chief Minister appeared to treat questions put by members of the Opposition "with contempt and sarcasm".

Mr. Kher protested and said that the "sarcasm" came from the other side of the house. In fact, he said all sorts of insinuations against Ministers and Government officials were contained in some of the supplementary questions put by opposition members.

Mr. Alvares lodged a counter-protest and said that it was he who first complained against the "behaviour" of the Chief Minister.

SPEAKER'S PLEA

The Speaker Mr. K. S. Firodia called the house to order and appealed to the members to maintain decorum and sportsmanship as it was the last session of the present Assembly. He told the members that though they had a right to put questions it did not follow that they should ask anything that was outside the scope fo the original question. At the same time, he said, Ministers must not treat the questions lightly as they occupied positions of responsibility.

ARMED POLICE BILL

The Assembly then resumprovide for the Constitution and Regulation of an Armed Reserve Police Force for Bombay.

The leader of the Opposition Mr. A. A. Khan criticised the provision in the bill which empowered the Reserve Police to use force "involving risk of death" of offender "when they feared assault. He described the provision as "dangerous".

Mr. R. A. Khedigikar opposed the principle contained in the Bill which, he said, turned a civil service into a military service.

Amongst others who spoke today before the house adjourned were Mr. S. L. Karandikar, Mr. G. V. Momin, Mr. Tulsidas Jadhav and Mr. D. A. Deshmukh.

In Council

The report of the National Planning Commission was presented to the Bombay Legislative Council today by the Finance Minister, Mr. Valkunta Mehta.

Giving a broad outline of the plan he said the outlook of the planners was realistic and they had given the topmost priority to the improvement of agriculture. The Commission had not recommended a large-scale approach to nationalisation of key industries because of the lack of resources which would enable Government to take over such industries as were now run by private enterprise.

Mr. A. P. Sabhavala, (Bombay city), welcomed the commission's views on nationalisation. Government of Bombay, he said, should do away with Prohibition to have larger finances at its disposal for implementing its schemes.

Mr. Maganbhai B. Patel said that the allotment made for the industrial development of the country which amounted to only six per cent of the total expenditure proposed was inadequate.

Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy said he believed in nationalisation and would have liked to see a trend towards nationalisation in the Commission's report.

After several other members had in general welcomed the report, the Council adjourned till September 20.

More Ships For Cargo To India

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (UPA): The Economic Co-operation Administration said on Saturday it will ask the Federal Maritime Administration to take 35 more Liberty ships out of the reserve fleet to carry cargoes to India and European nations.

Of the 35 the agency wants in November, 20 will be used to carry grain to India and 15 to carry coal to Europe.

PADWAL'S CONDITION 'GRAVE'

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The condition of Mr. Padwal continues to be grave today, the forty-fifth day of his hunger-strike.

According to Dr. M. B. Raut, who examined him, Mr. Padwal is weak, his voice low and feeble and swelling on the face continues. He looks totally exhausted.

Rice Scarcity Tragedy

FOUR LIVES LOST IN ASSAM VILLAGE

NOWGONG, Sept. 15 (PTI).—Four members of a family, two brothers and their wives, were found dead in their house at Telahi, a village about thirty miles from here.

The bodies of the two men and one woman were hanging from the ceiling while that of the other woman was lying on the floor with hatchet injuries.

According to statements made by neighbours to the police, the tragedy was the result of rice scarcity. They said that the elder brother had no rice for two days and his children were crying for food. The younger brother offered him a seer of rice, but his wife refused to give it and snatched it from his hands.

This shocked the elder's wife and she committed suicide. Her husband too followed in her footsteps. The younger brother, thinking that his wife was the root cause of the tragedy, butchered her to death with a hatchet and hanged himself.

Pak Editor's Death

LOS ANGELES, Sept 15 (UPA): Police reported the death at 10-35 G.M.T. Saturday of A. S. Bazmi, editor of an Urdu-language daily newspaper in Lahore.

They said death was due to a heart attack in the Hollywood Plaza Hotel.

MISHAP TO AIR INDIA PLANE

Pilot, Co-Pilot And Four Others Injured

BANGALORE, Sept. 15.

THE Madras-Trivandrum Air India 'Dakota' crashed at the Hindustan airport, Bangalore, this morning, seriously injuring the pilot and co-pilot. The Radio Officer, Air Hostess and two of the 21 passengers suffered injuries, while the others, including four women, had a miraculous escape.

The condition of the pilot and the co-pilot is stated to be serious, they are still unconscious six hours after the crash. The aircraft crashed on the runway immediately after it had taken off for Coimbatore.

The cause of the crash is knot known and is under investigation.

Miss Coleen, French air hostess, has bruised her left side of the back and also received several injuries throughout the body; the radio officer C. T. Eyeless has abrasions on the legs and head.

Mr. Hariachar, one of the two passengers admitted to hospital, is suffering from contusion of the nose and bleeding from the nostrils. Mr. Singleton, the other passenger, is suffering from shock.

The Air-India regret to announce that their Madras-Trivandrum Service plane met with a slight accident this morning while taking off at Bangalore. All passengers are quite safe. Sixteen of them carried on their journey to Coimbatore, Cochin and Travandrum in a relief aircraft despatched from Madras.

The crew sustained very slight injuries and are progressing satisfactorily.

PILOT'S CONDITION

Doctors in the hospital at 10 o'clock tonight reported no change in the condition of the pilot Capt. Gulerya and Co-pilot Bhaskaran.

Both are still unconscious though it was reported earlier that the co-pilot had regained consciousness.

Four others injured are progressing in the hospital.

HOW CRASH OCCURRED

An eye-witness of the accident stated when the plane was going up, flames were noticed emanating from the right engine. When the plane came down on the runway it slipped off to the right, banging the right wing and breaking the propeller. Trying to regain balance, the aircraft banged on the left and broke its left propeller. It then dipped on its nose into the ground with a terrific crash, and threw out both the pilot and the co-pilot together with their seats. Both engines were also thrown out.

Mr. K. Kuttikrishna Menon, former Advocate-General of Madras, who was on board, told PTI: "A few seconds before the plane came down the passengers felt a severe jerk and were jolted from side to side. As a result of the crash, some of them were thrown out of their seats. It took five minutes for them to open the door and escape."

A preliminary inquiry was conducted by aerodrome officials here and the wreckage was removed from the runway.

The Chief Accidents Investigation Officer of the DirectorateGeneral of the Civil Aviation, is expected here tomorrow for official investigation.

Relief Plane At Coimbatore

COIMBATORE, Sept. 15 (PTI).

The Relief Air-India passenger 'Dakota' from Bangalore arrived here at 14-10 and left at 14-38 hours with sixteen passengers aboard. Five of the passengers boarded the plane from Coimbatore.

MORE A PROPOSAL THAN ULTIMATUM!

Persian Premier's Threat Of Expelling British Staff

LONDON, Sept. 15 (PTI-Reuter).

THE Persian Government has lifted its ban on the conversion of sterling into rials by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, according to reports reaching the British Foreign Office from Teheran.

The Persian Government had ordered banks in Teheran to refuse the Company facilities for changing sterling into Persian currency, a move which observers in Teheran saw as a reply to the British Treasury's withdrawal of certain exchange conversation facilities from Persia.

A Teheran dispatch said there was no discussion of State affairs or oil when Dr. Henry Grady, retiring United States Ambassador, called on Prime Minister Mossadeq today to say goodbye. The Prime Minister burst into tears when saying boodbye.

Mr. Loy W. Henderson, United States Ambassador to India, has been nominated Dr. Grady's successor.

MESSAGE TO HARRIMAN

Sources close to the Persian Prime Minister said today Dr. Mossadeq considered his plan to expel British technicians unless oil talks were resumed as more in the nature of a proposal than an ultimatum.

They said he had asked Mr. Averell Harriman, President Truman's special envoy, to pass on his message to the British Government last Thursday. British sources in Washington said last night Mr. Harriman has still not passed on the Persian message.

Dr. Mossadeq's letter said Persia could not tolerate the present state of affairs and proposed compensation based on the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's assets and shares but "not much more than ten million sterling".

The Persian Premier said Persia did not want the British to sell Persian oil particularly in the dollar area, but to have only enough for their own requirements.

U. N. Advance Against Stiff Resistance

TOKYO, Sept. 15 (PTI-Reuter).

AN Allied force was advancing against stubborn resistance from defended ridges north of Yanggu on the eastern front as darkness fell on the Korean battlefront tonight.

On the central front, three Communist counter-attacks near the former Communist bastion of Kumhwa, collapsed under a deluge of shells from howitzers behind the United Nations' line.

Nearby, in the "punchbowl" area the allies beat off nine enemy probing attacks before capturing a Communist hill position in a six-hour battle.

They threw back Communist counter-attacks with mortars and infantry.

Further east Communists using heavy small arms, mortar and artillery fire, forced five south Korean battalions trying to envelop bunkered positions to withdraw.

In the western sector, on the Allied aircraft pounced on eight Imjin river, near Korangpore, Communist vehicles, raking them with machine-guns bombs and rockets.

South of Pyongyang—on the central front—Turkish and Ethiopian troops clashed with the Communists companies and claimed 75 casualties.

The air force continued nonstop attacks on Communist railways, supply centres and roads.

RIDGWAY ON JAPAN'S CHOICE

TOKYO, Sept. 15 (PTI-Reuter): Gen. Ridgway, Supreme Allied Commander, told the Japanese people today he had no doubt they would align themselves with the world's "free peoples" rather than follow the Communist road —leading to "destruction or enslavement".

Gen. Ridgway said this in a special statement on the peace treaty.

Tributes To R. P. Masani

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sir R. P. Masani, who will be completing 75 years next Sunday, was presented with a welcome address in a casket at a function held this afternoon under the auspices of Dnyan Prasarak Mandali of which he is the Vice-President.

Mr. Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri, former judge of the Bombay High Court, speaking on the occasion eulogised the services rendered by Sir R. P. Masani to nation.

The function was followed by a musical programme organised by the girls of the Gamadia High School.

Sterling Devaluation Rumours

LONDON, Sept. 15 (PTI-Reuter): World wide rumours of Sterling devaluation were derided in responsible London quarters today.

A report from the Far East that Sterling would be devalued this weekend from its present value of two dollars eight to two dollars forty was described as absolute rubbish.

No official denial was forthcoming, because the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, has laid down that neither he nor any other official will in future make any statements about policy on exchange rates or interest rates.

But the only reason for this is that if the Treasury starts denying one rumour, it would have to keep on denying any other rumours put to it.

Rubber in Singapore was being brought by speculators this morning on sterling devaluation rumours.

Last night there was rather heavy selling of sterling in New York and the federal reserve bank had to buy some sterling to support the exchange rate.

The Bank of England will have to redeem this sterling by selling dollars to the New York Federal Reserve Bank. But the amount involved is unlikely to be large and the reason for the sales in New York was stated to be slow commercial demand for sterling.

This is quite natural at a time when Britain has developed a big gap in her balance of payments. Such a gap naturally means more supply of sterling than demand for it.

It was presumed in London that the devaluation rumours had arisen because this is the weekend of the international monetary fund's annual meeting, the weekend in which sterling was devalued in 1949.

Stop Press

KING GEORGE

LONDON, Sept. 15 (PTI-Reuter).—King George VI arrived here today from Balmoral (Scotland) to undergo further treatment for his lung condition. Doctors have given little indication if the King's condition is serious.

RAJAJI EXTOLS SEC. 144!

Sermon On 'Don'ts' To Fourth Estate

PRESS CODE WITH 'SANCTIONS BEHIND IT'

Bill Referred To Select Committee

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15.

PARLIAMENT today referred the Home Minister's controversial Press (Incitement to Crime) Bill to a Select Committee which will report by September 27.

Strongly defending the bill, Mr. Rajagopalachari said in a two-hour speech that no "decent journalist" need be afraid of the bill which was intended only to scare "exceptionally bad" persons in the profession.

THE press law in India today was "truly chaotic" and it did no good for anybody. He wanted to make it quite clear that no fair comment or bona fide criticism would be penalised by the Bill. He only wanted the State to be enabled to go to the court as a humble suitor and make a complaint, when its interests were attacked through incitement to violence or through falsehood.

If the press could not trust the impartiality of sessions judges, the jury and the high courts, Mr. Rajagopalachari said, "then I cannot trust your free press."

The Home Minister said that he was convinced of the necessity to have a revised and reasonable law setting down the minimum restraints that a free press should accept.

"A Democratic Government," he said, "depends on the support of the masses, their continued intelligent support, not on any physical strength with which the Government may quell avert disorders or attempts at violence.

When people ask us to depend on that strength and not resort to preventive measures, I am left wholly unconvinced. We cannot afford to let the people's mind be poisoned."

CODE OF CONDUCT

He had no other object, said the Home Minister, but to preserve the necessary condition for peaceful progress in desiring to leave a law that would comprise the essential 'don'ts' for printed matter. If it was there, with courts to guard the canons of just and fair interpretation of whatever was printed or complained about, a code of conduct for all sections of the press in India would grow out of it.

Describing the present state of the press laws as "truly chaotic", the Home Minister stressed that the subject was of fundamental importance in democracy.

On the character of the daily suggestions contained in newspapers depended the thought and, therefore, the actions and behaviour of the people.

"So I feel convinced," he said, "that a reasonable press ethic, with sanction behind it, is absolutely necessary. The present chaotic condition is not good for anybody."

Dealing with the criticism levelled against the Bill, Mr. Rajagopalachari dismissed as "specious argument" the objection that a separate law for dealing with abuse of the freedom of the press, different from the ordinary penal law dealing with individual offenders, would be discrimination.

The first point to be remembered in this connection was that the weapon of the press was very different from the instrument available to ordinary individuals. The spread of the harm was wider and the effect far greater and more rapid. Indeed, said the Home Minister "expression through the newspapers is as different from a stick or as a motor car is different from a bullock cart."

The laws relating to one were not suitable or adequate for the other, he added.

Answering the criticism that the Bill placed vicarious responsibility, the Home Minister said, "a certain amount of vicarious responsibility has to be undertaken by these responsible for machine made expression of views, who have to maintain various degrees of anonymity on behalf of their contributors and writers. This distinction is not for the first time drawn by me, but it is a well accepted doctrine in modern legislation. The ordinary law is inadequate and inapplicable to such cases."

Replying to the argument that such a law might be justified in an emergency, but should not be on the statute book as a permanent measure, Mr. Rajagopalachari said, "we are living in fast moving times. No law placed on the statute book need be considered permanent. We have to amend and change laws from time to time, even though we do not call them emergency laws. There is such a thing as an emergency, but there is also such a thing as the peculiar condition of our times and of our country, which call for special care."

NEITHER EAST, NOR WEST

"Our country", he said, "is not like other countries in the East or in the West. We belong neither to the east nor the west. Our laws have to be of our own pattern."

It was said that the general impression in the world was that the Government of India were desiring to put restrictions on the press. But no amount of propaganda could alter the facts. The world could judge and see, said the Home Minister, that the press in India was more free than it was ever before, and as free as the press in Britain.

Speaking about the value of a penal law, he said it lay in its non-application and not in its constant use. The law would remain there as a deterrent to help the better section of the press to develop right standards of expression to prevail in the profession.

Mr. Rajagopalachari said he might make it quite clear that no fair comment or bona fide criticism of the system of Government or of the measure of Government or of the administration or even of the laws passed or for that matter, even of the constitution would come within the terms of any of the items of objectionable matter dealt with in the Bill.

"INTERFERENCE"

Clarifying the phrase "interference with administration" as regards essential supplies and utility services, the Home Minister said: "I can criticise the railway administration, but I interfere with that administration if I do something more than criticism, for example, arrange for the failure of a semaphore or a signal or cause a derailment.

Let it be taken once for all that any bona fide adverse criticism, however much it may differ from the prevailing Government view, cannot amount to interference or anything else put down in clause three."

Mr. Rajagopalachari said: "I tried honestly to make as liberal a measure as possible. I could not go beyond this."

The word 'classes' in sub-clause six of clause three had "frightened many people. Section 153-A of the Indian Penal Code, enacted fifty-three years ago, contained that expression, and the courts had found no difficulty in not punishing the just and in punishing the real wrongdoers.

The Select Committee, he said would examine the clause with great care and he would have the opportunity either to defend the provisions or to accept modifications which might be considered desirable.

TRUST JUDGE AND JURY

The greatest protection in a democracy was a public trial of every issue. The jury would assist the trial. Every decision of the court was also subject to appeal. "If you cannot trust the Judge and jury and the High Court", he said, "I say positively that I cannot trust your free press."

SECTION 144

Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta had asked why section 144 had not been abolished. "This section, in my humble opinion, has served more than anything else in this country to preserve order", said Mr. Rajagopalachari, he added: "If we decided to go without section 144 in the criminal procedure code, we would only be paving the way for fascism or for chaos or for the domination of rowdy sections in every area, who will carve out authority for themselves.

This section has served to pre-

(Continued on Page 15)

NO CHANCE AGAINST NEHRU

MADRAS, Sept. 15 (PTI): The Praja Party would not set up any candidate against Mr. Nehru in the general elections, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai said here today.

"We will have no chance against him, anyway", he added with a smile.

Fine Cloth Prices To Go Down

BOMBAY, Sept. 15 (UPI).

The prices of fine and superfine cloth are likely to be reduced by about 15 per cent with effect from October 1 next, official sources indicated here today. The prices of coarse and medium varieties are, however, not likely to register any appreciable change, it is stated.

These revisions of cloth prices by the Government of India are in pursuance of the Tariff Board's formula of revising their prices every quarterly taking into account the prices of cotton and other factors involved.

The new cloth prices are likely to announced by the end of next week, it is learnt.

Congress Party Meeting

The Congress Party in Parliament continued today detailed consideration of the Hindu Code Bill and agreed to clauses 2 to 39 dealing with definition, marriage, restitution of conjugal rights and judicial separation.

The party will take up on Monday the clauses relating to divorce.

Mr. P. P. Kapadia, Sheriff of Bombay, distributing prizes at the Blavatsky Hall on Saturday to winners of music competition of the India Cul ture League.

A 'LAWLESS LAW'

Goenka's Stout Opposition

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15 (PTI).

PARLIAMENT today resumed debate on the Home Minister's motion to refer the Press (Incitement to crime) Bill to a Select Committee.

Mr. Ramnath Goenka (Madras) opposing the Bill assured the House that when the nation's press unanimously opposed the Bill, it was not for itself, but for preserving the liberty of the people as a whole.

Recalling the performance of the Indian press, Mr. Goenka said it had always kept national interests above everything else. In 1942, when Mahatma Gandhi issued the call, more than 50 per cent of the papers closed down rather than submit to pre-censorship.

Mr. R. R. Diwakar: What about the other papers?

Mr. Goenka: There are black sheep everywhere. There are black sheep in the Cabinet also. Let us not talk about it.

HISTORY RECALLED

Referring to the history of the press laws in India, Mr. Goenka said that in 1947 when the Congress came to power an independent Committee was appointed to examine the press laws and the Committee recommended repeal of the Press Acts. While in 1921 the British Indian Government had accepted a recommendation to repeal the press laws (of 1908), the Congress Government which had fought for the liberty of the country and of its citizens did not accept the report of the Press Laws Enquiry Committee.

Although the Home Minister claimed he was removing the Press Act of 1931, (enacted by the British because of the non-co-operation movement) from the statute book, actually he was bringing forward the same provisions in a more rigorous form.

PAST ASSURANCES

Reading out to the House the various assurances given by the Prime Minister and the Home Minister during the debate on the the Bill in conformity with mod-Constitution Amendment bill, Mr. Goenka asked the House to judge for itself whether the assurances had been fulfilled. Was ern practice, as promised by the Prime Minister? Was the Bill introduced in consultation with those who were concerned as promised by the Prime Ministef, he asked.

The Home Minister had assured that such things as were considered wrong by the press would not be in the Bill brought forward by the Government. This assurance was also not carried out.

Again during the debate on the Constitution amendments, the Prime Minister had told the House that Government would not utilise those powers and undertake legislation putting restraints on the press unless there were grave national or international emergencies. Was there any such emergency? Even the Home Minister could not now dispute that the present Bill had been introduced" in great violation of the assurances given on the floor of the House", said Mr. Goenka.

LAWLESS LAW

Dealing with the details of the Bill, Mr. Goenka strongly criticised the definition of "objectionable matter" in clause three and said the proposed measure was a "lawless law to which this Parliament should not be a party".

Reading out extracts from Mr. A. D. Gorwala's report on the public administration Mr. Goenka said that even the Planning Commission had to admit the various errors and malpractices in public administration. If a newspaper were to write about it, it could be penalised under the proposed Bill.

Referring to the provision for prohibition of transmission of newspapers by post Mr. Geonka said "this is pre-censorship in fact". Even a postal peon was given the power to stop a paper from being delivered. This was unjustifiable. Under clause 13, he said, a sub-inspector of police could enter a newspaper office and get hold of all documents if they, were, in his opinion, news sheets. A great deal of confidential information was pouring into newspaper offices daily various persons gave such information as they knew that in any case the sources of information would not be revealed. But if a sub-inspector of police could take away documents, newspaper production would come to an end. Any newspaper was there to see that the Government or its police officers did not misbehave. But the Bill provided for a newspaper to be put at the mercy of a sub-inspector of police.

Appealing to the Home Minister to accept the motion for calculating the Bill to elicit public opinion Mr. Goenka declared: "The essence of democracy lies in recognising the intensity of opposition to a measure. To do otherwise in the teeth of opposition is not democracy, but dictatorship".

Closure was then applied and the Home Minister, Mr Rajagopalachari began his reply to the debate.

Mr Sarangadhar Das (Socialist) who wanted to speak walked out of the House in protest.

Nehru's New Executive

FIVE SEATS FOR BOMBAY STATE

Morarji Becomes Treasurer

NEW DELHI, September 15 (PTI).

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, today announced the new Congress Executive that will guide him through what he had already termed as a "crisis" period.

The prominent omissions in Mr. Nehru's executive are Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Jagjiwan Ram and Mr. S. K. Patil, and there is no woman member.

The members from Bombay State, who will be in Mr. Nehru's reorganised Executive are: Mr. Morarji Desai (who becomes Treasurer), Mr. Shankerrao Deo, B. S. Hiray and Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda.

Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri and Mr. U. S. Srinivasa Mallya will replace Mr. Kala Venkata Rao and Mr. Mohanlal Gautam as General Secretaries.

The old Congress executive formed by Mr. Purushottam Das Tandon included six Ministers, eight Presidents of Provincial Congress Committees, two General Secretaries, one woman and two others.

NEW EXECUTIVE

The following members of the Working Committee:—

1. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad,
2. Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon,
3. Mr. Govind Ballabh Pant,
4. Mr. Morarji Desai,
5. Mr. Kamraj Nadar,
6. Mr. Shankarrao Deo,
7. Mr. Neelam Sanjiva Reddi,
8. Mr. Nabakrushna Chaudhuri,
9. Mr. Partap Singh Kairon,
10. Mr. B. S. Hiray,
11. Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda,
12. Mr. Manikyalal Varma,
13. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillay,
14. Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri,
15. Mr. U. Srinivasa Mallya.

Mr. Morarji Desai will be the treasurer.

Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri and Mr. U. Srinivasa Mallya will be the General Secretaries.

There are still five vacancies in the Committee which will be filled later.

KIDWAI'S REACTION TO NEHRU'S APPEAL

MADRAS, Sept. 15 (UPI): Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, leader of the Praja Party, expressed appreciation of the appeal made by the Prime Minister to the dissident Congressmen, which he said, was the first step towards reorganisation of the Congress and hoped that the Congress President would be able to implement the lofty ideals he has propounded, with which no one could disagree, particularly the members of the Praja Party". Though the appeal contains pious sentiments, the question is as to how they are going to be implemented."

When his attention was drawn to the report published this morning in an influential English daily of Delhi that Mr. Kidwai would be among the first to respond to Mr. Nehrus appeal to the dissidents, Mr. Kidwai said "the paper seems to know more about my mind than myself".

He also said the Praja Party Executive would consider this appeal this afternoon.

Rejoining Congress

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15 (PTI): Mr. Sidheswar Guru, M.L.A., Mr. Durgacharan Patel a former member of the A.I.C.C., and Mr. Surendra Nath Tripathi, Secretary of Rajgarh Tehsil Congress Committee (Madhya Pradesh) have decided to rejoin the Congress, Mr. Tripathi said here today.

No Surprise In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15 (PTI): The new Working Committee of the Congress, which Mr. Nehru announced today, caused no surprise in political circles because it was anticipated that the new Congress President would seek a through reconstitution of the Committee.

Of the first fifteen names announced today nine members are new. Out of these nine, except for Mr. Shankerrao Deo, former General Secretary, eight were never in the Working Committee before.

Mr. U. Srinivasan Mallya, one of the General Secretaries, has been a prominent Congress worker in South Kanara and a Senior Whip of the Congress Party in Parliament. Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, the other General Secretary, who is now a member of the Uttar Pradesh Cabinet, is expected to relinquish his post.

Of the nine old members of the Committee, who do not find a place in the new Committee, it is possible a few may find place in the remaining five vacancies which will be filled later

It is likely one woman member will be taken.

The two women members of the outgoing committee who have not found a place in the new Committee are Miss Maniben Patel, Treasurer of the AICC, and Shrimati Pushpaben Mehta of Saurashtra.

It is understood that Mr. C. Rajagopalachari had expressed the desire earlier not to be in the Working Committee or in the Parliamentary Board. Mr. Rajagopalachari, according to lobby talk, expects to retire from office after piloting the Press Bill now before Parliament.

The inclusion of Mr. Muniswamy Pillai, a former Minister of Madras and a Scheduled Castes leader, is taken to indicate that the Labour Minister in the Central Cabinet Mr. Jagjiwan Ram is not likely to be in the Working Committee.

In the list released today there are five State Congress Presidents, namely, that of Andhra, Tamil Nad, East Punjab, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.

British Elections

LONDON, Sept. 15 (UPI-APP): The British Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, is believed to be in favour of holding general elections towards the end of October or the beginning of November, well-informed political sources disclosed today.

Congress

NANDA AS PLANNING MINISTER

NEW DELHI, Sep. 15.

The President, on the advice of the Prime Minister, has appointed Shri Guljarilal Nanda to be a Cabinet Minister.

Shri Gulzarilal Nanda will, on assuming office, be Minister in charge of Planning. He will continue to be Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, but with effect from today the post of Deputy Chairman will cease to be a salaried post.

It was, however learnt that there would be no separate "Ministry for Planning" as such.

The Planning Commission will remain in charge of Prime Minister Nehru.

FORTY MEN DROWNED

High Floods Sweep Away 22 Vehicles

LUCKNOW, Sept. 15 (PTI): More than forty persons were believed to have been drowned and 22 vehicles lost in high floods in the River Nayar near Kotdwara, in Garhwal district, today according to a report received here.

The report said the floods swept the Satpuli Jhoola bridge, near Kotdwara, resulting in the mishap, described as the worst in Garhwal's history.

The report added that those downed included drivers and cleaners of the vehicles.

JETS COLLIDE: PILOT KILLED

WATERBEACH, (Cambridgeshire), Sept. 15 (PTI-Reuter):— Two 'meteor' jet planes collided over the airfield here today during an air display.

One pilot was killed. The second pilot escaped by parachute.

Thousand of people attending the display saw the collision.

RAIL PASSENGER FOUND DEAD

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

A railway passenger who left Madras this morning by the Bombay Express was found dead in a third class compartment when the train reached Arkonam. The passenger whose identity has been established is stated to be a Madras advocate named Mr. T. A. Rajagopalan. He is reported to have taken a ticket for Tirupathi.

Acheson For Ottawa

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (UPA).— Secretary of State Dean Acheson left for Ottawa on Saturday to head the delegation to the meeting of the North Atlantic Pact Council.

DEFENCE PEACE PACT WITH GERMANY SOON

Foreign Ministers Are Optimistic

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (PTI-Reuter).

OFFICIALS here were optimistic today about reaching agreement with Western Germany by the end of October on the three Foreign Ministers plan for West German sovereignty and a share in Western defence.

At the end of their five-day conference here yesterday the three Ministers—United States Secretary of State Mr. Dean Acheson, British Foreign Secretary Mr. Herbert Morrison and French Foreign Minister M. Robert Schuman —issued a joint declaration clearing the way for the nearest approach to a peace settlement with Germany that will be possible until East and West Germany are united.

Officials are now working to a timetable providing for:

(1) Consideration by a meeting of the three Ministers before the meeting of the North Atlantic Pact Council in Rome in October of final agreed drafts of a provisional peace settlement and a European army treaty.

(2) Completion early in 1952 of the two sets of agreements founding simultaneously peacetime in West German allied relations and a European army containing German forces.

Officials said the Ministers had decided to issue this part of their conclusions as a solemn declaration to give it greater force and authority.

The declaration and the communique outlining the world review made by the three Foreign Ministers were sent to West German Chancellor for Konrad Adenauer before being issued to the

REBELS ACTIVE IN BURMA AGAIN

Descendant of Former Royal Family Killed

RANGOON, Sept. 15 (PTI).—A strong force of Karen rebels occupied part of Mergui, a port in Tennasarim peninsular area, after a surprise attack early today, according to authentic reports reaching here.

The Deputy Commissioner of the District, U. Owe, a descendant of the Burmese dethroned royal family, was killed and town officials were captured.

Heavy street fighting between Government forces and well armed rebels caused casualties on both sides, reports said.

Radio reports from Mergui two weeks ago said rebel forces were taking advantage of the heavy monsoon which has slowed down movement of Government forces.

Official sources stated that rebels are holding at least ten villages in the Mergui district. They burned twenty houses and one monastery in one village, an Army Communique said yesterday.

More than 12,000 refugees had moved into Mergui seeking Government protection since the revival of rebel activity in the area.

East-West Trade Dispute

BONN, Sept. 15 (PTI-Reuter).

THE three Western allied commandants today completed a special report for the Allied High Commission on East German restrictions on normal trade and communications between Berlin and West Germany

An allied spokesman said the report is being sent to Bonn tonight.

The Allied High Commission called for a report on the latest developments in Berlin since their protest to General Vassily Chuiov, Head of the Soviet Control Commission in Germany last Friday.

This said the continued restrictions were in "direct violation" of international agreements on free access to Berlin with West Germany.

An Allied spokesman said today that there was no sign yet of a Soviet reply to the protest.

BERLIN REQUEST

The Commandants also had before them a request from the West Berlin City Government for help in flying out a backlog of parcels.

In the last few days East German authorities have turned back wagons which they say are overpacked and cannot be properly inspected or which contain "over large parcels".

The latest East German restrictions were believed here to be designed to frustrate possible moves by West Berlin business men to send exports through the parcel post instead of on goods trains or by road. For road or rail transport special accompanying certificates of raw material origin are required.

KANPUR LEADS!

KANPUR, Sept. 15.

Uttar Pradesh led other states in recent voluntary disclosures of hidden profits, Mr. Dalip Singh, Commissioner of Income-Tax, Uttar Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh, told the half-yearly meeting of the U.P. Merchants' Chamber here today.

He said hidden profits amounting to nearly Rs. 2,69,80,000 had been disclosed up to date. In Kanpur alone profits disclosed amounted to Rs. 68,25,000.

K.M.P.P. Won't Have Any Truck With Congress

MADRAS, September 15 (PTI).

THE Central Council of the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party in a resolution today on the "unity efforts" said, "there has been no real change and the causes which led to the formation of the K.M.P. Party."

The resolution was passed by the Council after a four-hour discussion with Mr. Nehru's appeal as well as the personnel list of the Congress Working Committee before them.

Acharya Kripalani, President of the Party, told pressmen after the meeting, "there is no question of our rejoining the Congress."

He reiterated his earlier statement that a divorce in the neighbour's house was no concern of his but added: "Of course, I would like my neighbours wife to be chaste."

The resolution stated that the Praja Party was formed "not merely on account of malpractices but also the manner in which Congress Governments both at the Centre and the State, have been functioning."

After listing various failings of the Congress Governments, the Council asserted its belief that "the only remedy for these evils in a democracy is a peaceful change of government." Such a change could be brought about only by a well-knit Party, capable of taking over the administration.

"With the support of the public and given the opportunity, the KMP Party will be able to perform this function effectively to the good of the nation and the preservation of the democratic freedom, which we achieved under Gandhiji's guidance and leadership and which today is well nigh in peril under an inefficient one-party rule, the resolution added.

The resolution stated that controls on essential goods had proved to be "engines of tyranny" resulting in further bribery and corruption corroding the very vitals of public and individual morality.

Among those who attended the meeting included Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Mr. Kelappan and Mr. Sadiq Ali. Mr. T. Prakasam did not attend the meeting owing to illness.

International Monetary Controls

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (PTI-Reuter): Several Governors of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund criticised United States proposals to relax international monetary controls at the closing session of their sixth annual meeting here last night.

Final speeches reflected the opinion that effort to cut restrictions on currencies were being pushed too vigorously.

The United States has declared the fifty-nation fund must take this step to remove barriers to international trade.

The issue now remains in abeyance until next March.

PROSPERITY THROUGH RAPID INDUSTRIALISATION

Pledge To Visvesvaraya For Research Centre In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A CENTRE of industrial, scientific and economic research "to achieve prosperity for the people through rapid industrialisation" will shortly be established in Bombay by the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation at an estimated cost of rupees ten lakhs.

Members of the AIMO gave a solemn pledge to this effect to its President, Sir M. Visvesvaraya, on the occasion of the Founder's Day celebration, being also his 91st birthday anniversary, at a reception held at the Taj Mahal Hotel this evening. The amount will be raised by "making donations and obtaining donations for this purpose."

Mr. Murarji J. Vaidya, Vice-President of the Organisation, presenting the pledge scroll to Sir Visvesvaraya said that it was due to his continuous advocacy that rapid progress had been achieved in the industrial sphere in the country during the last two decades. He said that Sir Visvesvaraya had been responsible for the formation of a body of young industrialists who had always put forward "positive policies" in the field of economic for the guidance of the country.

Scores of messages of congratulations and good wishes received on the occasion from State and Central Cabinet Ministers as well as from leading industrialists were then read out by Mr. F. R. Moos.

MATTHAI'S TRIBUTE

Dr. John Matthai, former Finance Minister, Government of India, speaking on the occasion, said that Sir M. Visvesvaraya was "one of the truly great men that this country has produced since the turn of the century." He was "a distinguished engineer, a distinguished administrator and a distinguished practical economist of his times," Dr. Matthai added. "What makes him so interesting and so inspiring a personality is because in every distinguished position he has held, he has rebelled against notions which he believed would not lead to the progress of the country."

Dr. Matthai exhorted the "young industrialists to keep his life of toil and achievement" as an example and an inspiration.

Sir Chunilal B. Mehta said that "the grand young man" deserved sole credit for the establishment of the motor industry in the country. Sir M. Visvesvaraya, he said, had always worked for the industrial progress "without any monetary considerations."

Mr. M. A. Master said that Sir Visvesvaraya had dedicated his life to the cause of the country and particularly of industrialisation. The shipping industry, he said, had derived its inspiration from the encouragement given by Sir Visvesvaraya. Referring to Government's advice to industry that it should develop "in a disciplined way", Mr. Master said that he would request "the grand old man of industry to ask Government as to how and in what way could this discipline be enforced."

Messrs. G. V. Puranik, L. C. Jariwalla and A. R. Bhatt also associated themselves with the tributes paid to Sir Visvesvaraya.

VISVESVARAYA'S REPLY

Sir Visvesvaraya in reply said that "from a medical point of view, diet, sanitation, preventive medicine and an effort to make adequate medical attention generally available to all who need it, would do much to make old age more comfortable and may naturally increase life-span in time.

"To live long and lead an active life requires some planning and effort. It is not mere luck. One has to take health precautions and medical advice at intervals, keep body and mind fit and alert for physical and mental work and be moderate in the enjoyment of luxuries and the good things of life."

Sir M. Visvesvaraya said that if he continued to maintain tolerably good health and was not overtaken by infirmities, it was his present resolve to keep himself working even if he lived to a hundred.

He hoped that the proposal of establishing a research centre "will meet with sympathy and support."

He was profusely garlanded by a score of organisations and was taken round the hall and introduced to the guests.

Dr. Khare's Charge Against Pt. Nehru

BOMBAY, Sept. 15.

Dr. N. B. Khare, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, commenting on Mr. Nehru's appeal for unity said here today that the Prime Minister's "one aim is that the events in the country during the last few years should be forgotten, because they are by no means flattering to him."

Dr. Khare in a statement charged Mr. Nehru with "dethroning a democratically elected President of the Congress in a most unscrupulous manner with the help of a faction of which Mr. Nehru himself was the head."

Bank Director Committed To Sessions

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Jaswantrai Manilal Akhaney, Managing Director of the Exchange Bank of India and Africa Limited, was today committed to sessions by Presidency Magistrate, M. J. Gordhandas, for alleged breach of trust in respect of Rs. 3,76,900.

It was stated that on or about April 21, 1949, certain clients of the bank had deposited Government securities of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,50,000 with the bank.

The clients had also deposited Development Loans of Rs 26,900. These securities were dishonestly disposed of, it was stated, by Akhaney, thereby committing an alleged criminal breach of trust.

Six Injured In Ganapati Procession

BHUSAVAL, Sept. 15 (H.S.):

Several persons including six policemen sustained mild injuries here yesterday when stones were thrown at the Ganapati immersion procession in the local market square. Four persons were arrested by the police in this connection, three of whom were afterwards released after warning. The procession in which more than 15,000 people participated, was otherwise peaceful.

The situation was brought under control.

ALLEGED OFFER OF BRIBE TO SUB-INSPECTOR

A. C. B. Superintendent Gives Evidence

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE incidents which led up to the stepping up of the alleged offer of illegal gratification to Sub-Inspector J. C. Barot of the Anti-Corruption Branch, and the preparation of the trap whereby a case could be instituted against Ramanlal Manilal Shah, mehtaji of Messrs M. M. Bakshibhai and Company, its manager, Alihausein Mohamedali Hararwala and three others, who had been appointed receivers by the High Court, were today brought out in the evidence tendered by Superintendent Subhan, of the A.C.B. in the court of Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate.

Witness stated that in May 1950, he was an Inspector attached to the A.C.B. S. I. Barot who had resumed duty after his leave, came to him one day in the first or second week of June, 1950, and told him that Ramanlal had called at his residence and had offered him Rs. 50,000 to be allowed to exchange certain files of Messrs. M. M. Bakshibhai and Company, into whose affairs an investiagation was being conducted.

Under instructions from Inspector Subhan, S. I. Barot reported the matter to his superior officer, Superintendent Paranjape, who asked Barot to warn Ramanlal against the alleged attempts at bribery.

On June 16, Barot reported to witness that Ramanlal and Hararwala had again repeated the offer this time raising the amount to Rs. one lackh. When this was reported to Superintendent Paranjape, he is stated to have said that the accused ought to be taught a lesson.

On July 20, Ramanlal is alleged to have called at Barot's office again and asked for the return of certain account books. Barot refused saying that investigations were still in progress.

Barot, according to the conversation reported by him to Inspector Subhan, asked Ramanlal to clarify certain entries, but the latter replied that what he had entered had been under the instruction of his employers.

Ramanlal is later alleged to have, on behalf of the other accused, raised the offer to Rs 1,25,000, on condition that Barot did not 'bother about the account books.' Superintendent Paranjape instructed Barot, it was stated, to go ahead and accept the offer.

According on July 21, Barot met Ramanlal and Hararwala at the Eros Restaurant, where the offer of Rs. 1,25,000 was confirmed. Barot pretended to accept the offer. The date and place for the payment of the money was to be conveyed to Barot later over the phone.

Barot, witness Subhan added, had told him that he had given the phone number of a friend to Ramanlal so that the latter could contact him. Arrangements were in the meantime made to have the telephone conversation recorded. Barot had earlier been asked to allow the accused to replace three files by three others, which the accused had brought along with him.

Accused it was further alleged, asked Barot not to contact the National Bank of India in connection with certain drafts brought by Hararwala and the other accused from Aden, and also not to transfer the investigations to the Income Tax authorities. On the day when Barot was expecting the phone call from Ramanlal to tell him when and where the money would be paid to him, witness, Barot and some panches went to the office where the phone was situated, but since the current was D.C. the recording instruments could not be connected to the phone. Another number was, therefore, immediately given over the phone to Ramanlal on the plea that Barot would be busy at the courts and would be available only at the new number.

The call came through on the new number at about 3-45 p.m. and the conversation between Ramanlal and Barot was recorded. The cartridge from the dictaphone was replayed and sealed in the presence of the panchas.

The case continues.

Film Actress Released On Bail

BOMBAY, Saturday: Begum Para, the yell-known Bombay film actress was ordered to be released on bail under the direction of the High Court by Mrs. James Menezes, Presidency Magistrate, Bandra, today. The film star had to spend Friday night in the Arthur Road Prison, where she was taken subsequent to her conviction by the Bandra Court.

She was sentenced to term of one month's rigourous imprisonment by Presidency Magistrate James Menezes on the charge of causing hurt by rash and negligent driving. When her counsell-ex-Chief Presidency Magistrate Oscar Brown applied for bail pending an appeal, the Magistrate turned down the request. The Counsel then rushed post-haste to the Bombay High Court and just four minutes before the Court had risen for day obtained an order suspending the lower Court's order. However, inspite of all the efforts of the defence counsel to save his client from having to spend a night in jail, Begum Para had to be behind the bars for a night.

The prosecution case was that Begum Para drove a car along Godbunder Road on the night of January 3 last in a rash and negligent way and knocked down five persons before she reached Khar.

The Magistrate stated in his judgment that, according to Begum Para, she saw four persons "in the middle of the road and they jumped in front of the car." This showed that the accused knew that she had knocked down some persons and her act in leaving them there on the road and running away from the scene of the offence "must be unequivocally condemned", the Magistrate added.

Begum Para had to spend last night in jail as the order of the High Court was a directive to the lower Court and not to the jail authorities.

Hence, it could be executed only through the court concerned. The lower court had already closed for the day before the High Court's order could reach it. Therefore its implementation had to wait till the Court resumed this morning. Begum Para was later set free on bail this morning as soon as the Court opened.

DO IT OPENLY

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15 (PTI):

The Ministry of Finance today called upon income-tax defaulters sending "conscience money by drafts anonymously to "deal openly with the Central Board of Revenue without any fear of harassment"

A press note issued by the Ministry said that such direct dealing would avoid loss of money and trouble.

An American Victory

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (PTI-Reuter).—The Governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have voted against opposition from India and Czechoslovakia to have "due regard" for recommendations of the United Nations General Assembly concerning economic sanctions against North Korea and the People's Republic of China as aggressors in the Korean war.

The United States sponsored the resolution approved yesterday. But an American official said it would have no practical effect since it would not change any Bank or Fund policies.

Youth Drowned

BOMBAY, Saturday: Chanda Mahadeo Joshi, a 22-year boy who went to Gion Tank for Ganpati immersion is reported to have drowned in the tank and died yesterday. His body was seen floating in the tank this morning and was removed by the police.

Bill Referred To Select Committee

(Continued from Page 13)

serve peace and order in our country at the cheapest cost, both in money and injury to person and property."

Mr. Rajagopalachari said that Government had not abandoned the idea of a Press Commission, but it was a commission that would take a year, if not more, to complete its task.

The Bill need not cause any apprehension among decent journalists. There might be some few who would like to have a free hand in scurrility or in promoting feelings of enmity or hatred, but surely that should not be encouraged.

NO RELAXATION

The Home Minister considered section 153-A of the Indian Penal Code as one of the most salutary provisions of the Penal Law. It should be maintained without relaxation. "The circumstances of our country", he said, "demand a vigilant care over the minds of people in regard to communal feeling." People easily formed their opinions without knowing it on the basis of what they read in newspapers and in printed literature. If permitted, there were people who could create public disorders by just printing and distributing what they wished.

The Home Minister went on to say: "If you do not control the stuff produced from the printing machine in modern times, if democracy should depend only on the goodwill of those who are inclined to rouse groups of people of mischievous intent and the better ones controlling the press will neither undertake to impose their own sanctions nor allow us to impose them, we would want a considerable body of armed men and a fairly large mobile force in every district of India, if not sub-district."

All that he wanted in the Bill was that no newspaper should write so as to encourage the breakdown of law and order or say things to encourage serious crime. Every suggestion made in the select committee, said Mr Rajagopalachari, would be discussed and examined and wherever possible, without prejudice to the object of the bill, adopted.

NO DOUBLE ALLEGIANCE

"Members of Parliament", he added, are entrusted with the responsibility of making laws for the Republic on considerations of public welfare and public security. No professional or double allegiance should be allowed to cloud our judgment. We may represent facts on behalf of any particular interests, but our judgment and our vote must be independent. We may be editors, presidents or secretaries of trade unions or of editors conferences or of journalists associations or members of chambers of commerce, etc but the allegiance of our conscience must be to Parliament and we are members of Parliament above everything else. That should be our biggest, if not our sole, loyalty."

"TERRIBLE JURY"

Mr. Rajagopalachari said it was not true to say that the bill was directed against the press as a whole. All penal regulations were for exceptional people. He had made it quite clear that clause three (objectionable matter) and the whole of the bill were intended for the few who might commit the serious breaches referred to. He had even stated at the very outset that he did not expect that even in the few cases the clause would be successfully applied, because the executive Government had to go to a sessions court as a complainant and submit to the decision not only of that court but "of the terrible jury that I am going to put in the jury box." Thereafter, the High Court, which is not too kind to the executive Government always would have the power of review. No executive Government would pass an order for prosecution without considering it a hundred times.

An attempt was made to cast doubts on the impartiality of judges. "What then is to be our sheet anchor?" asked Mr Rajagopalachari. "Are we to trust no one in the world but a free and unrestrained press?"

As regards Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta's and Mr Goenka's criticism of the provision for jury, Mr Rajagopalachari said that the judgement of one's brother members in one's own profession should be prized very highly.

"It is this unwillingness, if not incapacity, to restrain reform and check members of the profession that causes apprehension in the Government's mind and for which this bill is provided."

In dealing with offences of the type which had been put down in the bill, however, the assistance of the law was required.

Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta: "The remedy is public opinion."

Mr Rajagopalachari: "But the child should grow. Public opinion should grow under good auspices and should be nurtured not only by the mother who is fond and loving but also by a father who is sometimes harsh."

SUNSTROKE TOLL IN MECCA

CAIRO, Sept. 15, (UPA): An official radio broadcast said on Friday that 200 Moslem pilgrims to Mecca have died in the past two days of sunstroke brought on by "abnormal heat" in the Holy City.

The Saudi Arabian shrine city has been thronged this week with pilgrims observing the Quardin Bairam feast.

The radio reported that the sunstroke victims included persons of several Moslem nationalities.

The Saudi Arabian legation here said it was checking the report.

Swedish Steamer Sinks: 24 Saved

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 15 (PTI-Reuter): All 24 crew of the 1,996-ton Swedish steamer "Arabert" were saved when she sank after a collision yesterday off Bjuroeklubb, in the Gulf of Bothnia between Sweden and Finland. They were picked up by a German steamer which was involved in the collision.

Bridges Across Nangal Dam Opened

NANGAL (Punjab), Sept. 14 (PTI): Mr. Chandulal Trivedi, Governor of Punjab declared open today the newly built rail and road bridges across Nangal Dam over river Sutlej.

With the opening of the bridges, the first stage in the completion of the Bhakra-Nangal project, which is to supply electric energy to Delhi and Punjab is over.

Dr. Rajan's Resignation Accepted

MADRAS, Sept. 15 (PTI): The resignation of the Madras Public Health Minister, Dr. T. S. S. Rajan for reasons of health, has been accepted, it was officially announced today. Pending the appointment of a successor to Dr. Rajan, the portfolio will be taken over by the Chief Minister.

Mr. K. Madhava Menon, Education and Law Minister, will be appointed leader of the House in the Madras Legislative Council (Upper Chamber) in place of Dr. Rajan.

New Post For MacAtee

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 15, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Robert E. MacAtee, former American Consul General in Israel has been appointed Acting Representative of the United States on the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees in the Near East.

He replaces Mr. John B. Blandford, (Jr.) who has been Director of the Agency.

Mr. MacAtee is a career diplomat with the rank of Minister.

In 1949, he was United States Representative on the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan.

Chinese Red Army In Capital Of Tibet

TOKYO, September 15 (PTI-Reuter).

PEKING RADIO said today that advanced units of the Chinese Communist Army had entered Lhasa, capital of Tibet.

The Radio said the Chinese troops received a "big welcome" from 45,000 Tibetans when they entered Lhasa last Sunday.

Local Government officials and Lamas joined in the welcome presenting the Chinese Commander with flowers and other gifts "in gratitude for their liberation," the Radio added.

After The Pact

The U.P.A. adds: The propaganda broadcast said that sending of the Red occupation troops was authorised by an 'agreement' signed in March ending the four-month state of war with Tibet.

The broadcast said that the agreement promised Tibet internal autonomy provided that the Reds should control defence and foreign affairs of the mountain nation.

It had since been reported that Communist-trained Tibetans had been sent in to take charge of the Dalai Lama's realm.

SOVIET SATELLITES AID GREEK REDS

NEW YORK, September 15 (UPA): The United Nations "watendog" Commission in Greece told the United Nations Saturday that Russia's six Eastern European satellites are all actively helping the hard core of the Greek guerilla leadership preparing a new attempt to overthrow the Athens regime.

It was the first time in four years that the on-the-spot United Nations Balkans group has so openly accused the Soviet Nations, other than Greece's neighbours, Albania and Bulgaria, of directly aiding the Greek guerrilla movement.

Grants To M. P. Petty Proprietors

NAGPUR, Sept. 15 (PTI): The Madhya Pradesh Government are considering the question of payment of compensation and rehabilitation grants to petty proprietors, consequent on the abolition of Malguzari system from April one this year, "in a much shorter period" than 30 years provided in the Act, it was officially stated here today.

China's Cotton Output

LONDON, Sept. 15 (PTI-Reuter): China's cotton harvest this year promises to be the biggest in her history according to the new China News Agency. It said "according to conservative estimates the planned target for this year's cotton output which aims to provide the country with nearly 40 per cent more cotton than last year and 120 per cent more than in 1949 will be fulfilled if not exceeded".

INDIAN ENGINEERS IN CANADA

NEW DELHI, September 15. Four members of the Highway Engineering Technical Mission from India arrived in Mentreal (Canada) by Trans-Canada Airlines recently EN ROUTE to Edmenton, where during a period two months they will study the progress Canada has made in research and technology in the field of road engineering. The scheme is part of the Colombo Plan for technical co-operation.

The members of the mission are Mr. Goverdhan Lal, Deputy Consulting Engineer (Roads), Central Roads Organisation, Ministry of Transport, head of the mission; Mr. S. L. Bazaz, Deputy Bridges Officer, Control Roads Organisation; Mr. M. N. Bhuyan, Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Orissa State; and Mr. G. H. Khan, Chief Engineer, Kashmir Province, Jammu and Kashmir State. All their expenses, including the cost of air passage both ways, will be borne by the Canadian Government.

Census Of Fire-Arms

RAJKOT, Sept. 15, (PTI): Government of India have directed a census of all fire-arms in the Saurashtra State. Deputy Superintendents of police have been empowered to take such census in the areas of their respective charge.

Mohammud El Radi, Iraq Ambassador to India, who is holidaying in Srinagar met Sheikh Abdullah, the Kashmir Premier, on Saturday. On Tursday the Iraqi Ambassador joined Sheikh Abdullah in Id prayers.

London Money Market

LONDON, Sept. 15 (PTI-Reuter): Official help was necessary on several occasions during the week in the London Money Market. Market houses had substantial treasury billsto pay for and banks were neither ready lenders nor keen buyers of bills while calling by outside sources added to difficulties. Some houses were able to ballance without recourse to authorities but others needed and obtained moderate amount of help.

Bank of England return showed a decline of 0.8 million in active note circulation.

Seasonal decline shows signs of ending earlier than usual and appears to indicate that inflationary pressure is counteracting normal end of holiday season reflux. Applications for 250 million Sterling treasury bills totalled 332,140,000 Sterling of which 250 million allotted at average rate ten Shillings 3.07 pence per cent. Next week 240 million Sterling treasury bills will be offered and treasury deposit receipts 25 millions Sterling at 154 days.—(PTI-Reuter).

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Sept. 15.

2 1/4 p.c. 1954	99	0	0
2 1/2 p.c. 1955	99	10	0
2 1/2 p.c. 1961	93	14	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1960	95	15	0
3 3/4 p.c. 1962	94	12	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1976	89	4	0
3 p.c. 1986 Con	92	14	0
3 p.c. 1958	99	14	0
3 p.c. 1953/55	101	3	0
3 p.c. 1957	100	6	0
3 p.c. 1959/61	98	14	0
3 p.c. 1963/65	95	13	0
3 p.c. 1966/68	94	4	0
3 p.c. 1964	96	0	0
3 p.c. 1970/75	93	2	0
3 1/2 p.c. 1954/59	102	12	0
4 p.c. 1960/70	107	12	0
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60	107	12	0
4 1/2 p.c.	110	12	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3 p.c. Bombay 1962	96	8	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1960	97	8	0
2 3/4 p.c. U. P. 1961	95	8	0
2 3/4 p.c. Madras 1961	95	8	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955	99	15	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1958	99	0	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952	101	0	6
3 p.c. Madras 1952/53	112	0	0
3 p.c. U. P. 1952	100	4	0
3 p.c. NWF 1962	111	0	0
3 p.c. BPT 1970	105	14	0
4 p.c. Bom. Muni.	104	8	0
5 p.c. Bom. Muni. 1959	110	0	0
6 p.c. Bom. Muni. 1964	108	0	0

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15 (PTI): The market remained unaltered at about yesterday's levels. The volume of business was moderate. Government securities continued dull.

Following are today's final transactions upto 1-00 p.m.: Govt. securities: three per cent Govt. paper 92/8 S. Lot, three per cent loan 1986 92/15, three per cent loan 1966/68 94/2 S. Lot, three per cent loan 1970/75 92/13 S. Lot;

Cotton: Elgin mills 16/11, Muir mills 213/-;

Coals: Bengal 588/-, Bhalgora 7/1, Bengal Bhatdee 4/13, Bokaro and Ramgur 15/4, Burrakur 16/9, Central India 7/13, Equitable 51/4, Talcher 3/4, New Beerbhoom 25/8, Western Bengal 6/6;

Jutes: Agarpara 24/-, Howrah 34/6, Reliance 22/4, Union 263/-;

Engineerings: Indian Iron 32/7, Steel corp 23/5;

Miscellaneous: Burma corp. 2/5, Indian copper 3/2, Karanpura Dev. 24/2, Bic 10/3, Eastern invest 143/-, F and C Osler 5/6, Jardine henderson 160/- S O I, Titaghur paper 38/-, Midnapore zemindary 48/-, Assam saws 8/10;

Sugars: Carew and Co. 7/10, Cawnpore pref. 159/-;

Teas: Bishnauth 42/8 OT, Dhunseri 17/4, Hantapara 240/- S lot Rajabhat 20/14.

Hong Kong Gold And Exchange

HONG KONG, Sept. 14

The following were closing quotations on the Hong Kong market today:—

HK$6.66 per U. S. Dollar for cash.

HK$6.695 per U. S. Dollar for T. T.

HK$15.75 per pound sterling.

HK$330.5 per Chinese Tael of gold.

On September 15th, the gold market was closed due to holiday.

Price Of Sugar Cane

PATNA, Sept. 15 (PTI): The Executive Committee of the Bihar State Cane Growers' Co-operative Association has passed a resolution demanding that the price of cane for ensuing season should on no account be less than Rupees 2/8/- per maund.

"Any price less than Rs. 2/8/- per maund of cane", the resolution says "would irritate the growers, hamper the maximisation of sugar production and would retard the progress of the industry in Bihar."

Paris Gold Price

PARIS, Sept. 14

On the Paris Bourse today the price of gold was quoted at 539 Francs per gram.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, Sept. 15.

LONDON, TIN

The tin market was steady during this morning's session.

Closing prices at the morning session were:

SPOT—buyers, 920; sellers, 930; business nil.

THREE MONTHS—buyers 880; sellers, 885; business 890 to 880.

TURNOVER: 90 tons, none for cash.

In the unofficial afternoon session, the turnover amounted to 40 tons, all forward.

Closing prices were:

SPOT—buyers 915; sellers, 925; business nil.

THREE MONTHS—buyers, 877-1/2; sellers 880; business 880 to 877-1/2.

LONDON PEPPER

Both Malabar and Singapore pepper prices remained unchanged today.

LONDON SILVER

Silver prices for both spot and forward were today quoted at 78-1/2 pence per ounce.

LONDON MERCURY

The price of mercury was unchanged today at 73-1/2 pounds per flash.

New Gold Standard

YORK HARBOUR, Maine, Sept. 14.

George Sloan, Chairman of the U. S. Council of International Chamber of Commerce, Friday night urged that the U. S. "exercise leadership in the establishment of a new gold standard."

In an address prepared for delivery to the New England Council here, Sloan who recently returned from Europe urged adoption of "policies at home and abroad which will make possible re-establishment of a sound international monetary standard."

He said that restoration of monetary stability throughout the free world "is a task which challenges the highest type of statesmanship in and out of government. For without a common international monetary basis—a key currency or standard by which value of other monies can be measured—we can hardly hope to lay solid foundations for international trade or even solid domestic economy. And without greater freedom of trade among peoples of the civilized world, it is idle to talk of world peace."

AHMEDABAD STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 15:

Ahmedabad stock exchange closing: Calico 331-4, Ambika 357, Arvind 885, Defd. 1997, New Shorok 607, Atul 142, Mongram 145, Ah. Cotton 382-8, Lal 146-4, Robit 130.

Calico opened at 333, high 333-8, low 330-8, closed at 331-4; Ambika opened at 357, high 360, low 353, closed at 357, Arvind opened at 890, high 891, low 883, closed at 885; Defd. opened at 2013, high 2015, low 1995, closed at 1997, New shorok opened at 609, high 612, low 606, closed at 607; Atul opened at 141-8, high 143, low 140-4, closed at 142.

Tone of market was weak.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the clase of business on the 7th September:

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks	25,65,95,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	590,00,60,000
Time Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks	69,00,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	286,83,31,000
Cash in India	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	33,54,32,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	3,16,19,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	71,35,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	72,38,94,000
Advances in India	511,69,41,000
Bills discounted in India	9,36,62,000

STEPPING UP PRICE OF GOLD

U.S. Still Undecided

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15, (PTI-Reuter)

THE United States Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. John Snyder, said yesterday no action had been taken at the International Monetary Fund and World Bank Conference here on the question of increases in the price of gold.

Asked at a news conference if the United States was giving consideration to relaxing its opposition to gold sales above the fixed price of 35 dollars an ounce, he replied that no action had been taken on the gold question.

"The matter is under study of the Executive Board (of the Fund) and we will express ourselves at the time," he stated.

Mr. Snyder said this did not alter his statement last week that the United States Government had no intention of paying more than 35 dollars an ounce for gold.

"But I cannot control what other governments might do" he added.

ADMIRAL Sir Edward Parry, Commander-in-Chief, Indian Navy will leave Delhi on September 16 on a two-week tour of naval establishments.

PT. NEHRU ON HINDU CODE BILL

"We Intend Proceeding With It Fully"

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15 (PTI).

PRIME Minister Nehru stated today in reply to Mr. H. V. Kamath that Parliament would certainly sit till October 6. Whether it would have to sit longer would depend very much on the co-operation of the House in passing certain measures which had to be passed "unless we leave gaps and difficulties to face us later."

Government, and the majority of members, Mr. Nehru said, were very anxious to proceed with the Hindu Code Bill and "we intend proceeding with it fully." He added: "We gave serious consideration as how to deal with the Hindu Code Bill, exactly in what manner we should do it and how far we can get it through. Whatever we get through we must finalise because we cannot leave things hanging."

The Hindu Code Bill would be taken up immediately after the Press (Incitement to Crime) Bill. Then there were the Benaras Hindu University and Aligarh Muslim University Bills, the Industries Development and Control bill, which would be taken up early in October, the Forward Relations Bill, two Bills dealing with displaced persons and evacuee interests, supplementary demands, the report of the Committee of enquiry appointed in Mr. Mudgal's case and the Planning Commission's report.

He had hoped that the report of the Mudgal Enquiry Committee would be taken up early in the session but thought that perhaps it would be preferable for the Speaker himself to be present when it was discussed. "Unfortunately" said Mr. Nehru, "there is no knowing when the Speaker can come here or whether he can come at all in this session. So we cannot wait for his coming now. We shall have to take it up at a convenient date."

SCHEME OF CROP INSURANCE

Pilot Project In Four States

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15 (PTI): Mr. Thirumal Rao, Deputy Minister for Food and Agriculture stated in Parliament in reply to a question by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh today that the scheme of crop insurance had not been introduced in any state.

It was estimated that a pilot project in regard to four crops namely rice, wheat, cotton and sugarcane, covering an area of seven lakh acres in the states of Madras, Bombay, U.P. and Madhya Pradesh would involve a total recurring expenditure of Rs. 5.4 lakhs and non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 60 thousand.

Mr. M. Thirumal Rao, Deputy Food and Africulture Minister, said that the storage arrangements for imported foodgrains were sufficient for grains which might be expected to go into storage his year.

PASSENGER TRAINS

Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Railways, said so far during the year, 82 additional passenger trains had been introduced.

Fifty-one through services had been introduced or extended in various railways, and 204 additional carriages put on the rails, to reduce overcrowding.

This process of providing additional facilities to passengers, said Mr. Santhanam in reply to Mr. Jnani Ram, was going on and overcrowding was steadily diminishing. The Railway Board had planned to increase the passenger train services to the extent needed at present.

It was the intention of the railways to utilise fully the budgetted about of Rs. 3 crores for the year for providing amenities to passengers.

Hungary sent a note to Yugoslavia protesting against the wounding of a Hungarian frontier guard by Yugoslav armed forces on Friday.

India Gets Lakh Tons Of Soviet Wheat

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15 (UPI): The Deputy Food Minister, Mr. Thirumal Rai, told Parliament today that India had imported one lakh metric tons of wheat from Russia so far during the current year. The entire quatity was obtained under a barter agreement.

The Minister, who was replying to a question by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh said that there was no proposal to import any more foodgrains from Russia at present

He said the quality of Russian wheat compared favourably with U.S. or other wheat but so far as the price was concerned he was unable to make any comparative estimate as the Russian wheat was imported on a barter basis.

Mr. Thirumal Rao told another questioner that India had imported 6,07,420 long tons of wheat from Argentina during the year 1950-51 while the quantity to be imported during 1951 was expected to be approximately 5,12,900 long tons consisting entirely of wheat.

He informed that shipping for these grains was being arranged by the High Commissioner in London.

Lady Mountbatten's Present

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15, (PTI): A mobile clinic presented by Lady Mountbatten to India has arrived in Bombay from U. K. according to a report received here.

Fitted with modern medical equipment, the clinic will function in Delhi state.

The clinic was presented to India's Health Minister Raj-Kumarj Amrit Kaur when she visited London three months ago.

Claim For Madras Given Up

ANDHRA P. C. C'S CALL TO CENTRE

NELLORE, Sept. 15, (PTI): The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee which met here last night adopted a resolution requesting the Government of India to take the necessary steps for the creation of the Andhra state on the basis of the Partition Committee report.

On the inclusion of Madras city in Andhra state Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi, President of the P.C.C. said that even if a plebiscite were taken, Madras City could not go to Andhras. "We cannot have Andhra state and Madras also", he added.

The committee requested Swami Sitaram to give up his fast in view of the assurance given by Prime Minister Nehru.

The Committee warned Congressmen against taking part in satyagrahas and other "illegal activities."

Plea To Swami Sitaram To End Fast

GUNTUR, Sept. 15 (PTI): Swami Sitaram has received a telegram from Mr. Kala Venkata Rao urging him to terminate his 30-day-old fast and agree to the J. V. P. (Jawaharlal-Vallabbhai-Pattabhi) report of 1949 by which Andhras should give up their claims to Madras city, for the early realisation of separate Andhra State

Messrs. K. Venkataranga Reddi and V. Basav Raju, Hyderabad Ministers, have also wired Swamiji wishing success to his mission.

There is no change to report in the condition of Swami Sitaram, says a medical bulletin issued here today

THAILAND BANS RICE EXPORTS

Move To Fulfil State Contracts

BANGKOK, Sept. 15, (PTI-Reuter): The Thai Government has banned rice exports by private traders from next Monday in an effort to fulfil Government contracts, it was officially announced here yesterday.

Private firms hit by the ban were dealing mainly with India, Hong Kong, Singapore, East Africa, Persian Gulf and Europe

It is estimated Government contracted to supply about 15 lakh tons this year to British territories and India, Japan, Indonesia and the Philippines.

TYAGI'S CALL TO BUSINESSMEN

Utilise Idle Money For Industrial Purpose

KANPUR, Sept. 15 (PTI). Mr. Mahabir Tyagi, Minister of State for Finance, appealed to India's business community today to "bring out their idle money and utilise it for industrial purpose."

Mr. Tyagi, who was addressing the half-yearly general meeting of the Merchants' Chamber of Uttar Pradesh warned businessmen that if internal capital was not forthcoming for implementing India's development projects, as outlined by the Planning Commission, then Government would have to resort to deficit financing.

The inevitable consequence of deficit financing, he said, would be further increase in prices, reduction in living standards, which would consequently discourage savings and adversely affect production.

Mr. Tyagi said that though they should depend less and less on importation of foreign capital, it would be necessary for some time to come. That could only be avoided if those who hoarded wealth brought it out to utilise for production purposes.

NO EXTENSION

Replying to a request of the president of the Chamber for an extension of time for voluntary disclosures of concealed income, Mr. Tyagi said he did not believe in giving any further extension of time.

"A drive", he said, is for a short time only. If you give a long time, it simply dies out with the flux of time. If a long time had been given we would not have achieved half the success that has been achieved"

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE FORUM

NEW DELHI, Sept 15: The Government of India have accepted the invitaton of the New York Herald Tribune to send two students, one boy and one girl, to the United States at the end of this year for a ten-weeks' visit as Indian delegates to the New York Herald Tribune Forum for High Schools in March 1952. Twenty-nine students from the Middle East and South-East Asia will be participating.

The selection will be made by the Ministry of Education Government of India, by means of 15,00-word essay contest in English to be held all over India simultaneously on October 1, 1951.

The following are the rules for the contests:

(i) It will be restricted to candidates who are between the ages 16 and 18 years on 1-9-51. (ii) The competition will be held from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. on the 1st October, 1951. (iii) The subject of the essay will be announced at the time of the contest. (iv) The contest is open only to students who are citizens of India by birth. (v) The preliminary selection will be made by the State Governments and the final selection will be made by the Government of India.

WORLD SILK CONGRESS

LONDON, Sept. 15 (PTI-Reuter): Four hundred delegates from sixteen nations ended a four-day International Silk Congress here last night after passing over one hundred resolutions on trade problems

Mr. Ernest Goodale, President of the British Silk and Rayon Users Association told a press conference: "The Congress has achieved a great deal.

"We have welcomed a contingent from Germany who have come in as equals and for the first time the Japanese have sent a delegation".

He said that a draft of international rules drawn up for Far Eastern trading would be published before the end of this year

Entries for the Congress Silk Trade Mark contest totalled 573 from all over the world.

The winning entry will be used as a guarantee of quality on all one hundred per cent silk products.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

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Wanted in all important Cities, capable and experienced Agents for selling shares of an established manufacturing Public Limited Company with good future prospects on commission basis. Apply with full particulars and expected business. Box No: 962 "Bombay Chronicle"

HOTELS

Savoy Hotel, Mussoorie, Welcomes you English, Indian and Vegetarian Menu. Book for Durga Puja and Festival. Moderate charges. (2745)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Cigarette Case aluminium self coloured holds 15 Cigarettes. Made in England—Rs. 3/14 each. Nundy & Co. 62/A, Bentinck Street, Calcutta. (937)

Zip Fasteners Swift Brand Medium—Made in England Size 36" 28" 24" 22" 18" different coloured Rs. 1/6/- per foot. Nundy & Co., 62/A, Bentinck Street, Calcutta. (937)

ACTOR GETS BROKEN NOSE

HOLLYWOOD, Sept. 15, (PTI-Reuter): Film Actor Franchot Tone, was taken to hospital here today with brain concussion and a broken nose after a first fight with Actor Tom Neal

Witnesses said the two stars came to blows outside the Hollywood home of blonde actress Barbara Payton. Miss Payton stood screaming as they fought.

Mr. Neal, aged thirtysix, said he had knocked out Mr. Tone aged forty-six. The witnesses said the older star was unconscious for "some time."

Surgeons performed an operation on Mr. Tone's broken nose at the California Hospital. His physician said Mr. Tone might be in the hospital for several days.

Also broken was the the impending marriage of Miss Payton and Mr. Neal.

Czechs Jam V.O.A.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (PTI-Reuter): Czechoslovakia has begun to jam voice of America broadcasts, State Department officials said here.

The jamming started several days ago about the time the broadasts were telling Czech listeners of Tuesday's escape—into Western Germany by a Czech train.

Russia had so far been the only Communist nation to jam voice signals in an organised way.

Nehru's Presidentship Of Congress Hailed

MADRAS, Sept. 15 (PTI): Mr. S. Mahomed Ismail, Member of the Madras Legislature, has wired to Mr Jawaharlal Nehru hailing his "wise decision" in accepting the presidentship of the Indian National Congress at "this critical juncture" and "feels sure that the interests of the minorities, particularly Muslims, are safe in his hands".

Mr. Ismail who represents Godavari district in the state Assembly appeals to the Prime Minister to take steps for the early formation of the Andhra state as there is no difference of opinion among Andhras on this issue"

RIDGWAY TO MEET HIROHITO

TOKYO, Sept. 15, (UPA): **It was learned on Saturday that General Matthew Ridgway will call on Emperor Hirohito on Tuesday at the Imperial Palace.**

It will be the first visit by the Supreme Commander to the Japanese monarch.

PAKISTAN PRESS ALLEGATIONS PROVED BASELESS

Government Inquiries Expose Campaign

THERE has been a sudden intensification of press campaign in Pakistan about alleged harassment of travellers, proceeding to Pakistan across the Sind-Jodhpur border, by Indian police and customs authorities on the Indian side of the border.

Apart from various general allegations, certain specific cases have been mentioned. For instance the 'Dawn' of 6th September mentioned the cases of Abdul Ghafur Khan of Jaipur, Minir Ahmad of Benaras, Ejaz Ali of Bhopal, Kaneez Fatima of Meerut and Shaida Khatun of Amrao. The Government of India have had full enquiries made and find that the allegations made in each single one of these five cases are entirely untrue and baseless. The 'Pakistan Times' of September 6 also mentioned the case of one Ghulam Husain of Qadian The facts are that on receipt of certain confidential information, the Superintendent of Police, Barmer, had Ghulam Husain searched and interrogated. After the interrogation has was allowed to proceed to his destination. It is entirely incorrect that he was either beaten or relieved of any cash.

The 'Dawn of September 7 has also published photographs of persons allegedly beaten or branded on their way to Phokhrapar and of a girl, whom, it is alleged, that Indian police tried to detain. In the absence of particulars or names, an individual enquiry has naturally not been possible. Specific allegations of ill treatment of women brought to the notice of Government by Pakistan in recent months were fully and carefully interrogated, and in each case the allegations were found to be baseless.

Bid To Fly To Pakistan

KALYAN, September 15 (H.S.): According to unconfirmed reports reaching here, a Muslim was recently arrested by the police at Washind, a nearby village on a charge of making a bid to fly to Pakistan without permit. He is understood to have been kept in Thana District Prison. Detailed information is not yet available, and further investigation is understood to be in progress.

RESTRICTED BUSINESS IN STEEL SHARES

Narrow Price Movement In Textile Issues

BOMBAY, Sept. 15

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened steady but under moderate profit-taking, quotations declined few points. Undertone of the market was steady but there is more inclination to book profits as the technical position does not favour higher levels in view of the recent heavy short covering.

At the opening Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 2010 and advanced at Rs. 2012-8 under scattered buying. At this level there appeared modest realising and Defds declined at Rs. 2,000 and steadied at Rs. 2,002-8. Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 365. Indian Irons were done at Rs. 32-7 and Bengal Steels came in business at Rs. 22-15.

Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 448-12 while Kohinoors were done at Rs. 343-12. Nagpurs came in business at Rs. 259. Svadeshi Mills were quoted at Rs. 288-12 and Century Mill shares were quoted at Rs. 336-8. Associated Cements were done at Rs. 179. Scindias were quoted at Rs. 15-12 and Bombay Burmas were placed at Rs. 561-4.

Later on there was absence of buying support and Tata Steel Defds declined at Rs. 1995 and Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 363-8. Bombay Dyeings were placed at Rs. 446 after touching Rs. 451-4. Towards the close there was renewed buying and Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 2,005. Ordinary Rs. 364. Bombay Dyeings Rs. 448-12, Kohinoors Rs. 342-8 and Scindia Rs. 15-13. Closing tone of the market was steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing (7-8) ..	448	2
Kohinoor (6)	341	8
Century (8)	335	0
Swadeshi Mills (16)	285	0
Central India Mills (6) ..	259	0
Simplex Mills (11)	259	0
New Great Eastern (10)	213	0
Indore (4)	122	8
Gokak (10)	251	8
Swan (20)	373	12
Finlay Mills (15)	279	0
Morarji (7)	197	8
Edward (15)	290	0
Meyer (6)	78	12
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3	1 6
I. United Ord. (9-12-8) ..	12	3 6
I. United Defd. (0-2)	2	0
Madhusudan (7-8)	131	4
Podar (9)	135	0
Khatau (14)	205	0
Standard (15)	282	8

STEELS

Tata Steel Ord. (16)	363	8
Tata Steel Defd. (76-6) ..	1997	8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref	137	8
Indian Iron (1)	32	6
Bengal Steel Corp. (0-10) ..	23	1

CEMENT

Associated Cement (8-8) ..	179	0

INDUSTRIES

Burma (10) XD	557	8
Belapur (12-8)	263	0
Scindia Steam	15	11 6
Shivrajpur (1-12)	42	0
Premier Construction (4) ..	96	4
Tata Chemical	13	13
Tata Oil (1)	40	12
British India Corp.	10	3 0
Indian Copper	3	2 3
Wimco (11)	230	0
Alcock (23-2)	303	2

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata Hydro (3)	158	0
Andhra Valley (30) ..	1505	0
Tata Power (25)	1647	8

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	58	0
Phoenix (6)	148	12
Indian Mfg. (40) ..	370	0
Kurla (7-3)	120	10
Colaba (8)	100	0
New City (11)	210	0
Minerva (12)	122	8
Bradbury	770	0
Bharat (23)	23	4
Bharucha	4	0
Mysore (3)	155	0
Model Mills (5)	173	2
Dawn	63	8
Laxmi (27-8)	608	12
Vishnu Cotton	201	4
Western	3700	0
Sholapur	3050	0
Sassoon Cotton (0-8)	25	0
Hindustan Mills (135)	3700	0
Tata Mills (2)	45	8
Ahmedabad Advance (8)	241	0
Sassoon Silk (2-10)	29	12
New Union Mills (0-8) ..	25	8
Madhusudan S (2-8) ..	20	0
Shrinivas Mills (14) ..	195	0
Raje Bahadur (4)	60	0
Berar	301	4
Victoria Mills	225	0

ELECTRIC (CASH)

Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	120	10
Surat Electric (4-8) ..	135	0
Broach (0-5)	5	12
Amalgamated (0-12)	10	10
Bombay Suburban	151	14
Bombay Suburban New	96	0
Nagpur Electric (1-12) ..	27	0
Poona Electric Supply (5-3)	125	0

BANK SHARES

Imperial Bank (40) ..	1897	8
Imperial Bank (10) ..	470	0
Central Bank (2) XD	76	0
Central Bank (2) XD ..	76	0
Bank of India (4)	169	4
Union (0-5)	7	0
Baroda (2-8)	132	8
Dena Bank (1-8)	37	8
United Commercial (1-12)	42	4
Jaipur Bank (1-8)	27	0
Hindustan Commercial (1)	16	0
Mysore Bank (8)	290	0
Eastern Bank	75	0

INSURANCE SHARES

Oriental (125)	514b	0
Empire (10)	500	/
New India (2)	51	8
Jupiter (0-12)	9	10
Vulcan (0-10)	12	3
Ind. Mercantile (2)	41	4
Universal	8	8
B. I. G.	16	0
Neptune	5	12
Industrial and Prud. ..	29	4
New Great	19	0
All-India General	5	2

RAILWAY SHARES

C. P. (2)	108	0

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Bombay Steam (10)	255	0
Bombay Burma New (4)	215	0
Burma Petrol	1	9
Mackenzie (6)	65	0
Port Canning (2)	30	0
Kemp and Co. (30)	331	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	90	0
Industrial Invest Trust (4)	78	0
Dharamsey Chemical (4)	62	0
Mukund Iron		
Dena Trust (0-12)	12	8
Alembic (15)	128	2
Supreme Industries	90	0
Bombay Uganda	65	0
Indian Cement (1937) ..	30	2
Walchand Nagar Ind. (5)	152	8
United Motor	30	2
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0
Gujerat Motor	19	0
Sardar Carbonic XD ..	525	0
Harvey Press	370	0
Estrella Batteries	43	0
National Rayon	67	8
Bombay Cycle	20	0
Jost Co.	79	4
Digvijay Cement	70	0
Jam Wire		
Phalton (8) XD	111	8
Polson	102	0

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st	198	12
Bengal Steel		
Indian Iron	106	8
Andhra Valley	1186	9
Tata Power	1292	8
Hydro-Electric (7) ..	123	12
Bombay Steamer	252	8
Central India	642	8
Swadeshi Mills	128	12
Vishnu Mills	660	0
Laxmi	253	12
New Great Mills	215	0
Podar Mills	95	0
Bradbury Mills	332	8
Elphinstone Mills	108	12
Surat Electricity	131	0
Pre. Construction First	102	8
Pre. Construction 2nd ..	95	4
Pre. Con. 3rd	5	12
Amalgamated	108	8
Amalgamated (4|8)	104	12
Amalgamated (5)	100	0
Walchandnagar (7)		
Jupiter	9	2
Supreme	92	8
Meyer	95	0
Mackenzie (First) ..	90	0
Mackenzie	80	0
Ahmedabad Advance ..	127	8
Mysore Mill ..	40	0
Standard	99	0
Madhusudan	12	0
Khatau	96	8
Morarji	85	0
National Rayon	73	4
Hume Pipe	60	0

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1952	101	4
Scindia	95	12
B Steamer 1959 (4-8)	98	12

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES

BOMBAY, Sept. 15

MILLS

A. Advance 215
Apollo 3-2 3-1-6
Bharat 22-12 24 23-4
B. Dyeing 453-12 46-14 49-6 48-2
Bradbury 770
C. India 261 58-8 59-8 59
C. India Pref 642-8
Century 339 40 34 35
Elphinstone 58
Finlay 279
Gokak 253 51 51-8
I. U. Defd 2-0-6 2
I. U. Ord. 12-4 12-4-6 12-3-6
Indore 123-12 22-8
Kohinoor 345-8 40-8 42 41-8 42 41-8
Laxmi 608-12
Morarji 197-8
New Great 216 13 14 13
Sassoon Silk 29-12
Simplex 262-8 60-8 61 59
Standard 282-8
Svadeshi 290 85
Tata Mill 45 45-8
C. P. Railway 108
B. Steam 255
Scindia 16 16-0-6 15-11-6 15-13 15-11-6

BANKS

Central 75-8 76
Central New 76
Imperial 1890 97-8
Imperial New 470
India 169-4
Union 7
U. Commercial 42 42-4

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 120-10 20 20-10
Andhra 1505
Suburban 151-4 52-8 51-14
Surat 135
Hydro 158
Hydro Pref 123-12 25 23-12
Power 1645 47-8

INSURANCE

B.I.G. 16.
I. Mercantile 40.
New India 51-4 51-8.
Vulcan 12-3.

STEELS

B. Steel 23-5 22-15 23-1.
I. Iron 32-12 32-5-6 32-7 32-5-6 32-6.
Tata Defd. 2013-12 8-12 13-12 1996-4 2002-8 1997-8.
Tata Ord. 366-8 65-8 66-8 63 64 63-8.
Tata IInd Pref. 137 37-12 37-8.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 305 3-2.
A.C.C. 178-12 79-4.
Belapur 262 65-8 63.
B.B. Old 565 62-8 65 57-8.
B.B. New 213-12 12-8.
B.B. Petrol 1-9-6 1-9-9 1-8-9 1-9.
B.I.C. 10-3 10-2-6 10-3.
I. Copper 3-2-6.
I.I. Trust 76.
National Rayon Ord. 67-8.
National Rayon Pref. 73-4.
P. Canning 30.
P. Const. 98 96-4.
Shivrajpur 42 41-12 42.
Tata Chem. 13-14 13-13.
Tata Oil 41 40-12 41 40-12.
Wimco 227-8 30.

SPECIAL

Bank of India Coupon 16-8 17-8.
Phaltan Sugar 11-8 10-12 11-8.
Ahmedabad Elec. P. Paid 50-8 50 50-8.
Industrial and Prudential 29.
Bombay Cycle 20.

Art Silk Market

BOMBAY, Sept. 15.

120 Ready Japan	5	7	0
150 Ready Japan	5	0	0
120 Ready Italy	5	1	0
150 Ready Italy	4	15	0
150 D Box Sept. ..	966	0	0
150 D Box Oct.	1000	0	0

NEW YORK COPRA

On the New York market today, the price of copra was quoted at $180 per short ton asked.

Cocoanut oil was quoted at 13 1/2 cents per pound asked.

Tata Power 1951	101	0
Walchandnagar (6)	105	0
Tata Mills	102	4

OUTSIDE SHARES

Burma Corporation	2	4
New Victoria Mills	2	0
New Victoria Mills Pref.	4	8
New Kaiser Hind		
Gold Mohor (20)	370	0
Sajjan Mills	90	0
Ajamshahi	85	0
Osmanshahi	104	0
Air Service	2	12
Air India Tata	47	0
Air International	60	0
Bharat Line (3)	81	0
Hind Motor	5	14 6
Walchand Motor	47	8
India Steam	6	11
Tata Locomotive	90	0
Killick Industries	138	0
Ralli Ord.	112	0
Ralli Pref.	95	0

AMERICAN MARKETS:

N. Y. COTTON FIRM ON LIBERAL EXPORTS

Wall Street Market Steady

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (UPA): Cotton futures today opened steady and closed firm.

Prices edged upward by easy stages, achieving the best levels of the week.

There were three main influences on the market, firstly, the unexpectedly light volume of hedge selling, secondly, optimistic government estimate on raw cotton exports this season and thirdly, the persistence of the Southern farm bloc in seeking a government stockpile of 3,000,000 bales of raw cotton.

Dullness in the textile markets had a dampening effect on bullish sentiment at times, but that situation was minimized by Washington developments and a holding movement.

Western belt reports to a leading spot firm said farmers were free sellers at 35 cents, but were having cotton classed for government loan at anything below that figure. The actual loan entires were small, but a substantial percentage was being held. Estimates on holdings in various sections of the western belt range from 20 to 25 per cent of the ginnings.

A survey of the export picture on raw cotton presented to the Congress by the Department of Agriculture suggested that the foreign demand for American cotton this season may exceed 6,000,000 bales. The survey said raw cotton was one of the leading items on the imports list of practically every European country. The significant fact that prices of United States cotton have been below those of other growths for some time, serves to strengthen the demand for United States cotton.

Meanwhile, the Agriculture Secretary Brannan assured cotton state Senators that the cotton situation was being thoroughly reviewed, with an eye on steps to lend strength to an unstable market.

The market opened two to seven points higher and closed around the best levels for the day and up 15 to 21 points net.

Following were the closings, with the price range:—

Delivery	Open	High	Low	Close
SPOT				35.60
October	34 62	34.79	34.62	34.78
December	34.70	34.85	34.69	34.82
March	34.79	34.98	34.79	34.97
May	34.85	34.97	34.84	34.94
July	34.45	34.60	34.45	34.59
October	33.32	33.47	33.32	33.49
December	33.29	33.45	33.28	33.45
NEW ORLEANS				
SPOT				34.40
October	34.58	34.74	34.58	34.74
December	34.63	34.77	34.61	34.75
March	34.80	34.96	34.80	34.96
May	34.85	34.97	34.83	34.97
July	34.43	34.58	34.42	34.58
October	33.33	33.43	33.33	33.43
December	33.25	33.41	33.33	33.38

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 15

The local Bullion market was quiet today with increased selling pressure. As pointed out before the general feeling remains bearish and there is more disposition to sell on strong markets.

At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 185-4 and advanced at Rs. 185-14 on short covering. At this level there was renewed selling and the market declined at Rs. 185-2. Aso delivery Gold opened at Rs. 108-7 and after advancing at Rs. 108-10 declined at Rs. 107-11 and steadied at Rs. 107-14.

Ready mint silver was quoted at Rs. 186-6 and spot bullion was placed at Rs. 185-8. Ready gold fetched a premium of annas eight and Sovereign were done at Rs. 75-8. Closing quotations were as under.

Ready Silver	185	8	0
Forward	185	10	0
Ready Gold	108	10	0
Aso delivery	108	2	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Sept. 15.

GROUNDNUTS

Khandesh quality Rs.	40	8	0
Madras Coromandal	40	4	0
Bold	39	8	0
December-January	36	6	0

LINSEED

Bold	36	2	0
October-November	36	2	0
February-March	34	12	0

CASTORSEED

Madras	38	0	0
September	183	8	0
May	171	8	0

OILS

Groundnut Local	22	8	0
Upcountry	21	13	0
September	21	13	0
October	21	1	0
November	20	4	0
Linseed Oil	20	4	0
Castorseed Oil	17	12	0

Indian Stock Exchange

BOMBAY, Sept. 15

Tata Ordinary 362-8; Tata Deferred 2002-8; Indian Iron 32-10; Steel Corporation of Bengal 23-1; Bombay Dyeing 450; Central India 259; Gokak 252; Kohinoor 342; Simplex 260; Swadeshi 288; Tata Power 1640; Associated Cement 180; Belapur 260; Bombay Burma (Old) 561-4; Scindia 15-14; Central Bank 75; New India 51; Tata 2nd Pref. 137.

Castorseeds Quotations

BOMBAY, Sept. 15

September contract opened at Rs. 183 declined at Rs. 181-8 and closed at Rs. 183-12. May contract opened at Rs. 172, highest Rs. 173-8, lowest Rs. 171 and closed at Rs. 173.

Stock Exchange

Stock prices closed about steady today, when a sharp rally in the last hour of trading regained most of the early losses.

Sudden demands for railroad shares near the close quickly spread to other sections, to lift most prices from lows. The recovery was especially marked in televisions, non-ferrous metals and a wide variety of specialities.

The general average gained 27 cents on the day. rail 84 cents and utility six cents, while the industrial average declined 31 cents.

The volume of trading amounted to 2,170,000 shares.

Of 1,157 issues traded, 478 declined 430 advanced and 249 remained unchanged.

Curb sales totalled 700,000 shares and the turnover in bonds was dol. 3,030,000.

New York Pepper

Interest in the black pepper market came to a practical standstill today.

Dealers on a nominal basis indicated spot material around $1.79 and afloats between $1.77 and $1.78 depending on steamer position.

In the shipment position, November was offered around $1.68 while December was quoted around $1.61 to $1.62 per pound ex-dock.

NEW YORK TIN

Spot tin remained unchanged on the New York market today at 103 cents per pound.

In the forward market, September was quoted at 103.50 cents bid and November at 104.00 bid.

NEW YORK SILVER

The price of silver was today quoted unchanged at 91.16 cents per ounce.

SEEDS PRICES

The following were closing prices of seeds on the New York market today:—

Soybeans 13 3/4 asked.
Turpentine, first 182 3/4.
Turpentine, second, 76 1/2.
Tallow, extra, 9 3/4.
Tallow, special, 8 3/4.
Pepper black 179 nom.
Castorseeds, Brazilian quality, $225 per long ton fob.

U. S. STEEL

The following were prices of U. S. Steel on the New York market today:—

High 45 1/8
Low 44 1/2
Close 44 1/2

'THIS SHAMEFUL WASTE'

BILLIONS TO SELL DEMOCRACY BY WORD....
HUMANITY IS DEMOCRACY'S CONCERN...
VOICE OF AMERICA
ONLY TO "UNSELL" IT BY DEED!
NEHRU OPPOSED US - SO LET'S IGNORE THEM!
FAMINE IN INDIA
CONGRESS
Alex Dale

Alexander in The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

KEY TO FUTURE INDO AMERICAN RELATIONS

Pt. Nehru On Asian Outlook

(Continued From Page 5)

he talked in short sentences, and very simply. But he taught the people of India not to be frightened, not to fear. He said: 'What have you to fear? That you will go to prison? That is nothing to be afraid of. Many people have gone to prison, many people have lived in prison almost as long as out of it.' He said, 'You must not surrender to fear, for this weakens you. You must resist evil, face it and resist it, and this strengthens you.'

"And so when Americans seem to us to become almost hysterical with fears and crises, this does not greatly impress the Indian people. America must really understand this if it seeks to understand India—or Asia."

I said that if we appeared to India to be fearful, or dominated by fear, or as he said, "hysterical" it was because we had become persuaded by the course of events that Russia intended to rob the world by force of liberties without which we, at least, could not live.

He looked sceptical at this flat assertion, so I continued at some length.

"The rulers of Russia", I concluded, "have made it clear to us that they are not liberators from tyranny but a new set of tyrants; out to do the free world in, by ugly deceitful methods, and by force—by war—if necessary. Our fears may seem great, but they are real and no sudden thing."

"Yes, what you say is obvious", he said. "But that does not justify the hysterical attitude in America that your own country is actually in physical danger from Russia.

"One should remember this about Russia, that there was a sort of serfdom. Then they set out to change the country.

"The Russians did give economic improvement, but the individual is crushed; in other words there has been economic improvement, but no political improvement. It makes our Indian Communists angry when I call them reactionary but it is true.

"My own conviction is this: that there can be no real improvement except through the individual, through a further development of the individual. With this must go economic improvement as well. But economic improvement is not the end purpose. The end purpose is a better man."

Symbolic Of India

From these talks, from talks with Nehru's fellow Cabinet members and associates, and from my visits in various parts of India I gained one strong clear impression about Nehru: that he is symbolic of India itself as this new republic sets out on the troubled waters of independence.

Nehru is symbolic of India in this: that he is not one man but two. One Nehru is deep in the long past. Then there is the other Nehru. This Nehru lives in the future. This side of Nehru—and of India—sees that only in science, technology, industry, modern methods of agriculture, modern forms of organization and management can India become strong enough to preserve her internal unity, or protect her hard-won independence against conquest or domination by any foreign power.

Nehru himself, I think, is predominantly a modern man. This modern man in him sees that this is not the age of the spinning wheel but of science and of industry.

Nehru speaks a good deal about science. But he does more than talk. He has done effective things to make India the centre on the continent of Asia of science and the scientific outlook. How important science seems to him is attested by the fact that (until a few months ago) the Prime Minister was also Minister for Scientific Research. He probably knows as much about science, sees more scientists, takes a more active part in the establishment and conduct of laboratories and knows more about engineering projects than any political leader in the world.

One of his very first steps, as the head of a brand-new nation, was to lay plans for 11 new national scientific laboratories. That was less than four years ago. Seven of these today are built, equipped and in operation. This is what, under Nehru's prodding and insistence, India has done since 1947.

There is certainly nothing "mystically Oriental" nor anti-American about this huge technical undertaking. On the contrary. When I walked into the spick-and-span new Physical Laboratory at New Delhi (designed, by the way along the lines of the Bell Laboratories of our own A.T. & T.), the first thing I saw was a plaque, carved into the stone of the spacious lobby, reading in large letters:

DO IT NOW!
I AM NOT INTERESTED IN EXCUSES FOR DELAYS.
I AM INTERESTED ONLY IN THINGS DONE.
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

If an American had placed such a slogan over the portals of his business we would say with admiration that "he's a go-getter." I wouldn't describe Nehru as a "go-getter", but he certainly has the impatience and tireless energy we like to call "American", even to the detail of going up stairs (and down!) two steps at a time.

Nehru is firmly committed to a vast programme for the engineering development of the river valleys in India. His is a 15-year programme designed to transform the face of India through irrigation and flood control. Open up now sparsely settled areas, double or treble food production and by use of the millions upon millions of kilowatts of hydroelectrical energy under development, produce a revolution in the manner of life. How far and how fast Nehru's programme actually can go will be determined not so much by engineering limitations as by India's future relations with America and upon India's ability to raise capital.

India is poverty-stricken, but not poor. India does have the potential riches of great rivers, minerals in great variety including iron ore, limestone and coal, the basis for steel, land that responds to irrigation and improved farming methods, and a trainable people. She has resources that modern technical skills and democratic principles can transform into productive wealth.

But there is another Nehru. The other Nehru is emotionally rooted in the past, sceptical of the deeper values modern life can create. He recalls the glories of ancient India, when no country surpassed her civilization. And so he is torn between today and yesterday, between the past and the future.

How much of this conflict is conviction and how much of it is Nehru's keen political sense manifesting itself unconsciously, I was not able to judge. That he is very sensitive to the feeling of the people is clear. Most of his important statements of policy he deliberately makes in extemporaneous speeches before throngs of his own people. He told me that he has great difficulty in expressing himself except before such gatherings—the crowds sometimes run to 100,000 people.

When he speaks to these crowds, he says he feels an intimacy and a warmth he finds impossible elsewhere. Not that he thinks they understand all, or at times perhaps any, of what he is saying. But he feels that they like him, and they respond to the fact that it is to them that he prefers to express his ideas, even when, as often happens, he scolds and upbraids them.

Nehru, the political leader is the man looking backward preoccupied with past injuries at the hands of "white imperialism," with fears and excessive sensitiveness about the motives of America and all outsiders.

The man who looks backward is the man listening intently to the pulse of a people (most of whom are always hungry, many of whom are half starving by our standards) who, as Nehru put it, are "tormented" because in other parts of the world people no more gifted and intelligent went ahead with the industrial revolution, whereas they did not.

The "torment" of mind is the internal strain of a spirit divided, pulling this way and that, wanting the things of the future, but clinging with intense emotion to the past. The cry of "Asia for the Asians" which one hears everywhere in India, and which slogan the Communists have taken over, is a clever way of rallying this reactionary impulse, this backward-looking, past-loving part of the Indians' loyalty. Nehru's great job is to bring them along to a modern India.

Common Interest

This is *quite* a job! Everywhere I saw tangible evidence of how tough it is. I saw men operating pneumatic drills in the rock of a domaite who were so slight and undernourished that it took three of them to hold a single drill in the drill hole. (But they held it.)

The job Nehru and his people face is indeed a tough one.

How does Nehru "stack up" on the half dozen or so simple questions about him that the average conscientious American citizen might have in his mind?

Is Nehru a Communist, or if not a Communist, is he more on that side than on ours?

He is certainly no Communist; he is the chief target of abuse by Indian Communists and by the Kremlin. He doesn't want the United Nations or America to get into a drawn-out war in China; he wants to confine the Korean issue to a local war and get it stopped before it turns into a full-scale world-wide war.

If there is a war he thinks all of India's hopes for the future are sunk; to prevent this he thinks the best bet is to deal with the Red China regime, apparently on the ground that it is the regime that now in fact rules China.

In my mind there is no doubt that Nehru is essentially committed to the free world, by conviction, by training and background, by habit of mind, and by community of spirit. I cannot conceive of Nehru —the man with convictions so strong that he spent years in jail to rid his country of control by Britain—ever yielding to domination or dictation from the Kremlin, from the Communist regime in China, or, (or that matter, from any American administration.

Is he with us? Can we go along with a man who takes such a critical attitude toward our government's policy in Asia?

This is hardly the acid test since there are also a good many patriotic Americans who don't agree with our Asian policy.

Does he "like" us?

Liking or not liking should have little bearing on what we ought to do and with whom we ought to stand. There has been too much of this kind of sensitivity on both sides.

The real question is whether our purposes and goals and Nehru's, and those of the India he stands for, are basically along the same road; whether the self-interest of the people of India and our own self-interest in fundamentals are roughly parallel. Today I think they are.

Will Nehru continue as the leader of India? There will probably be an election late in 1951. The prospect is that the Congress party will remain the majority party and that Nehru will continue to head that party and continue as the Constitutional First Minister.

Suppose his party falls, and he with it? Then what? If he falls I believe it will be evidence that the new India is a hope dissolved, that the political structure of the country is cracking up into many divisions; that the fires of anti-foreign and anti-American and anti-Moslem feeling will be fanned by extremists, and that we would witness the beginnings of a Communist India and the end of any hope for us in the whole mainland of Asia.

Such setbacks could happen if Nehru fails in his big task of leadership. But they are not inevitable. We cannot prevent their happening, but we can help. Nehru represents democracy's best hope (though not insurance) against another major reversal for democracy in Asia.

There are two supreme tests of Nehru's leadership in India. One is his success or failure in this great effort to set India's feet on the road toward becoming a modern nation. This is a task of fabulous difficulty, but not an impossible one by any means. But it cannot succeed *in time* without outside help, chiefly from America.

A case can certainly be made for the proposition that from the American point of view all of Asia is hopeless—India included—for as far in the future as anyone now living can foresee. The dark and discouraging portents are all about you as you visit India. People multiplying faster than the supply of food or shelter or clothing is increasing. An actual decline in the standard of living. Disease and unbelievable filth in every nook and cranny of the country I visited. Ignorance, illiteracy, superstitions and political instability. Shocking discrepancies between the very rich and powerful and the millions and millions of poor and destitute.

This discouraging side of the picture is a familiar story to us in the United States. It is summed up in the phrase of a sympathetic American—"India is a mess."

I was not blind to the dark side, but in spite of it I came away from India with a feeling of hopefulness. That hopefulness springs from those things I saw in India upon which she can build a great future. This will take time, but the concrete results can appear in less than a decade, and a great transformation is attainable in 50 years of hard, purposeful work.

New India On Top

Let me set down, by way of summary, the chief basis for my own sense of hopefulness.

First is the bare fact that the new Republic of India has survived. This in itself is an achievement, in light of the tribulations of every sort that descended upon the new nation from the hour of its birth in 1947. This huge nation, divided into hundreds of states and provinces for centuries, held together only by British arms but with no actual experience in responsibility, suddenly had its independence. Chaos and disintegration were predicted; many people thought the British would be asked to resume control within two years. The country was cut into three geographical parts overnight—by the partition of Pakistan, which itself became two sections—the most sudden and severe instance of political dissection I know anything about. Still India survived the shock.

A state of almost-war with Pakistan, droughts, floods, earthquakes of unusual severity, a severe crop failure, and efforts of Communist infiltration—here was an accumulation of troubles that would have tried the stability and endurance and skill of a seasoned government. But they did not carry the new nation down. To meet all of these troubles no rash, ill-considered steps were taken toward the extreme left or extreme right; there was no appeasing or trifling with Communist forces within India, no alliance with the Communist regime of China.

Second in importance, on the hopeful side, is the emphasis upon developing the human and natural assets of India.

The central political fact about India is that her people *expect* progress along these very lines. And the great political question mark is whether they will refuse to "wait" for the results of Nehru's essentially democratic methods because they are beguiled by Communist promises of a quick, violent short cut.

Third among hopeful signs is the importance that is attached to doing the big job of building India through India's own efforts. I found no one who thought the task could be done from the top, or by outside forces. True, if carried to extremes this attitude can become —and in many cases has unfortunately been translated into—anti-foreign "India First" reactionary sentiment.

But the wholesome aspect of this feeling of self-reliance outweighs the evil. These are a people with pride. Not once in our talks did Nehru or any other Indians ever urge American aid.

India has made a beginning. It is a good one. It will turn sour, however, in any narrow parochial anti-foreign atmosphere of "Asia for the Asians." For that implies that India votes for the past.

We cannot ask for and would never receive India's promise always to agree with our government on every important issue that arises in Asia. All we want is a good working relations with a vast and struggling young nation. But we are not in the position of a supplicant, begging for India's favour. America can survive if it must without India, or without Asia, for that matter.

We need to know which India is on top: the old or the new.

I believe the new India is on top, with a fair chance to stay there. We could not co-operate with the old India even if we wanted to. We can work with the new. I think we should. I believe we will.

Reading Speed

The speed at which an ordinary man can read, and understand what he is reading, varies. Sir John Adams says that no one should read fewer than 300 words a minute, and he asserts (what some people may feel inclined to question) that "increase in speed necessarily increases the value of reading". But his minimum speed is probably too fast for most of us, even granting that in practice we do not read every word, for we can gain no benefit from fast reading unless our attention can keep pace with our eyes.

PATRIARCH OF PHYSICAL CULTURE

Macfadden Begins Life Anew At 80

EVERYTHING was ready for our guest's arrival. The carrots had been chopped into fragments, then smothered in cottage cheese. On the bare floor of the porch was spread a red Navajo sleeping blanket. Permission had been granted by the golf-club manager for our guest to go around the course barefoot. In the garage was a sack stuffed with beach sand to be toted overshoulder on a shore-road hike, writes Fulton Oursler in 'Reader's Digest."

We were all set for Bernarr Macfaden. But presently the patriarch of physical culture called on the telephone: "I can't come this week-end. Tomorrow's my birthday and I'm going to try a paracnute jump."

Next day, at the age of 81, he jumped from 4,000 feet and landed unbruised.

Since the day I first met him, Bernarr Macfadden's friendship has been an unfailing adventure in consternation. His character is a complex of paradoxes. No man ever advertised himself more flamboyantly: his face, his long bushy hair, his chest, torso and thighs have been exhibited in public and reproduced in magazines, books, movies and television.

Yet in private life he practices effacement, humility and self-distrust.

He also distrusts practically everybody else.

Someone is always trying to do him in the eye, and often succeeding. But he preserves no grudges. "Life is too short for hate," he says. "Besides it's bad for your health."

He Did It

Out of storybook poverty on a Missouri farm, Macfadden hacked his way up to the possession of $30,000,000. Yet at the perihelion of his fortune he continued to wear old clothes, making them last 15 years or more.

Some years ago Macfadden, unshaven, barefoot, perspiring and in one of his oldest suits, was taking a solitary walk along the Atlantic shore and presently found himself in front of an imposing beachfront house. On the lawn was a "For Sale" sign. Macfadden walked around the property admiringly until a woman rushed from the house.

"Go away, oldman," she cried, "or I'll call the police!"

"But this place is for sale. I was only looking it over."

"Don't be ridiculous. This place is only for a millionaire."

"Well," said Macfadden, "I'm a millionaire and I'd like to buy it." Which he did.

A Quack?

He now lives in a monkishly austere flat. Desiring almost nothing material for himself, his earnings are put into magazines, sanatoria and other enterprises that propagate his health theories.

In the eyes of medical men he remains a fanatic and a quack, but at 82 he has never had a doctor; he takes long hikes in cold storms and blistering heat, jumps over chairbacks, plays tennis, passes a flier's examination every spring.

It was because he was suspicious of me that I first met Mr. Macfadden. He had started a new magazine and I, a fledgling writer, had managed to sell the editor four pieces for the first issue. The checks for them were on Macfadden's desk, unsigned, when he invited me to call. "Are you a relative of our editor?" he asked me. "Not even an in-law? Do you mind waiting here while I read your manuscripts?"

Having finished, he signed the checks and suggested that I join the staff. When I demurred, he said: "Keep your present job. Just come over here an hour every lunch time. I'll pay you a good salary."

I soon discovered that the lunch hour was spent entirely in receiving homework; I was up all hours of the night finishing the assignments. Before long I threw in my lot with him.

An Assignment

He provided me with an office and a stenographer, but gave me no orders. Alone, uninstructed, I fell to writing, while two solitary weeks passed. But on the third Monday morning I found a note on my desk: "I am going away for a month and am leaving you in complete editorial charge of our five publications. You know what I want; give the orders and I will back you up.—B.M."

For 21 years I remained in the post. During that time he bought and sold, started and stopped many magazines—nursing the successes and strangling the failures. At times our output was more than 16 million magazines a month, and every one of them teemed with pictures of Facfadden and ads of Macfadden books; correspondence courses on love, courtship, marriage; natural methods of strengthening eyes, teeth and hair and of reducing or increasing weight; and remedies for all the ills we are heir to.

Passionate Belief

What made Macfadden succeed was his sincerity, his passionate belief that the body, when allowed to do so, can heal itself of any disease by its own unaided natural methods; and that any person's life, with the enjoyment of all its powers, can be prolonged far beyond insurance probabilities.

He looks upon himself as an unanswerable testimonial to the verity of his teachings.

"My mother", he told me, "died of tuberculosis. My father died of delirium tremens."

When these tragedies made him an orphan, Macfadden was a small child. For years he was shunted from one relative to another, clerking here and farming there. One night he heard an aunt say to an uncle: "You hear the boy's cough? He's got what his mother had; the doctor says he's not many more months for this world."

Through the long wakeful night, Macfadden resolved to fight for life. Someone told him about a gymnasium in the town, where men could build strong bodies by exercise. But Macfadden could not get the $15 fee. So he scrounged dumbbells and exercise booklets from a secondhand shop. Weak as he was, he vigorously obeyed the instructions. Gradually he grew stronger and the coughing stopped.

Bold Bid

Macfadden ran away from the farm, tramped the roads, rode the rods, taking odd jobs as printer's devil, wrestler, boxer, and salesman of an exerciser. With that grotesque apparatus he also sold a pamphlet—and he soon noticed that the people liked the printed matter more than the contraption itself. Out of that discovery he started "Physical Culture Magazine" which soon achieved a large circulation.

As Macfadden prospered, a sense of power goaded him into a series of crusades. His first pet abomination he called prudery.

Boldly he began to print the facts about venereal disease. He published Brieux's play, "Damaged Goods", and followed that dramatic tract against syphilis with a serial story on a similar theme. For this sensational yarn he was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury.

The arrest caused a national uproar. President Taft remitted his prison sentence, but not his $2,000 fine for "obscenity." The time was to come when Washington authorities would plead with him, as with all other publishers, to tell the public the very truths for which he had been convicted.

Another Brawl

Another of his brawls was against patent medicines. Ridiculing their unbridled claims to cure anything from cancer to housemaid's knee, Macfadden reviled the products for being mostly coloured water mixed with whisky. Others joined in the fight and eventually reforms were made. He fought the distillers, too, and the tobacco manufacturers, and the makers of white flour, which—so Macfadden swore—was devitalizing the basic diet of the nation.

But his most exasperating assaults were on the medical profession itself. Doctors have always scorned his notions as irresponsible quackery. Macfadden protested that they should examine his methods. Why would they not test his fruit-juice-and-milk diets in the treatments of various diseases, or listen to him on weight-reducing, sun-bathing and other natural methods of healing?

With many of his theories I could not agree, among them his rejection of vaccination — but that made no difference in our relations.

Macfadden had six daughters, then his first son, on whom he doted. The boy lived only a year.

After the funeral, Macfadden disappeared from the office. It was midwinter and for a week he went hiking through mountain snow, while observing a long and rigid fast. By such self-discipline, he believes, one can overcome grief and pain and find the true path of serenity.

Once I sat nearby while he telephoned a dentist: "How much drilling will there be? How long in the chair to finish it all up? Three hours? Well, I can stand that—but I could never stand the thought of shooting drugs into my body just to deaden pain. I'll take it straight."

Offer To Duce

One day Macfadden was walking down a New Jersey road with a socialist friend. Passing a golf course near a factory, the leftist quoted an ironic cliche about what fun it was for working children to watch their employers on the greens. A few weeks later Macfadden bought the golf course, turning it into a farm school and play place for children.

During two depressions Macfadden opened "penny" restaurants in New York and Chicago. He believes that the best foods are also the cheapest. Each dish on its menu cost one cent; for ten cents a man was well fed with cracked wheat, cream, honey and other body-building items.

A few years later in Rome, Macfadden told Mussolini that the Italian Army's food bills were too high and the nutriment too low. "I could give Italy stronger soldiers at half the price," he said.

Months later Macfadden received a telephone call from Ellis Island. A consignment of Italian soldiers had just arrived for him: young men to be put on a course of physical culture.

Delighted, Macfadden barred spaghetti from their meals, crammed them with cracked wheat and rabbit vegetables, meanwhile putting them through his system of calisthenics. He sent them back improved by all standard laboratory tests—and at one-third of the money spent on them in home barracks.

For this he received an Italian decoration which a few years later he threw away.

At Cape Cod, where he often visited us, his ways stirred up odd rumours among the townfolk. It was reported that while all the rest of us slept in comfortable beds we made that "poor old gentleman" sleep on the floor, rolled in a blanket.

For years Macfadden has forsworn beds and mattresses, maintaining that a hard floor is a strengthener of the spine, which he belives is the centre of human vitality.

It was his habit to fly up from New York—often, in his late 70's, piloting solo back and forth. When it was time to fly back, Macfadden would refuse to be driven to the airport, preferring to start the day by walking the seven miles. Tongues wagged again: We made the "poor old gentleman" walk to the airport, carrying his own luggage.

Life Anew

One night in New York we were dining in a suite at the Sherry-Netherland with a Hollywood star who complained of headaches.

Macfadden taught her how to stand on her head, his way of clearing the brain. In the elevator going down, the fancy seized the actress to try it again. At once Macfadden joined her and when the doors opened on the crowded first floor, the two were upside down.

In later years, when misfortunes assailed him, I watched him start life anew. At 80 he married a beautiful woman half his age.

Meanwhile, he keeps busy. He recently brought the lease of a million-dollar hotel at Arrowhead Springs in southern California. There he tramps the mountains, goes hungry deliberately, jumps and swims. At night he stands by the piano and sings in a powerful voice, "I Love Life!"

The keynote to Bernarr Macfadden is that he does love life, enjoys it, and seeks to prolong it. In strange ways he keeps himself vigorous, meanwhile scolding and imploring the rest of mankind to take care of themselves, that their days, too, may be long and strong and joyous.

PARACHUTING AT 83!

Wearing long red woollen underwear, and a white football helmet, Bernard McFadden, famous 83-year-old physical culturist and magazine publisher, being helped into a plane by pilot Johnny Toton, in preparation for a parachute jump over Hudson River, New Jersey, U.S.A. McFadden made a successful jump despite his 83 years, and came down in waist-deep water in the Hudson River.

U. S. PRESIDENT REMITS JAIL SENTENCE

Irish Fight For Free State

(Continued from Page 4)

magnanimities. She tells part of the story of General McKeon, one of the most chivalrous I.R.A. leaders. Surrounded in a house where he was guest, he ran out firing, to avoid a fight within, in an exchange of shots, District Inspector McGrath, of the R.I.C. was killed. When McKeon was a prisoner under sentence of death plea came from McGrath's family that the man who had spread and protected his prisoners should be spared and protected when a prisoner himself.

Report adds that later he had stood between his prisoners and men who would have shot them and was captured when he had stayed to hold the artery of a bleeding British soldier. General McKeon seconded the motion for ratification of the Anglo-Irish Treaty in Dail Eireann.

Miss Macardle's chapters on the Treaty negotiations are illuminating and hold vivid human portraits. King George V's personal choice of his speech opening the Northern Ireland Parliament in 1921 and the "humanity and courage" of the King's appeal for Irish peace and the part played by General Smuts, are recorded. There is this picture of Mr. Lloyd George the Celt, receiving Mr. de Valera alone at their first meeting at Downing Street.

The Prime Minister's manner was courteous and amiable. He spent some time in talk about the Welsh and Irish languages. He observed that the Welsh language contained no equivalent for the word Republic and asked whether one existed in Irish. The President told him that Saorstat had been preferred to Poblacht by the linguists, and Lloyd George being told that it (the literal translation) was "Free State" smiled and said that the name would not need to be changed.

Lloyd George went on to summon up before the imagination of his visitor the historic scenes which had taken place in that room, around the council table where the Dominion Premiers met to consult about the Government of a great part of the globe. He pointed out the chairs allotted to the representatives of the several Dominions. Over one chair, the opposite his own, he paused deliberately, in silence, with a gesture more expressive than words.

Lloyd George's Threat

The long Treaty discussions are given in full, to the final signing in December by the Irish plenipotentiaries appointed by Mr. de Valera—a signing under Mr. Lloyd George's threat of immediate renewal of war. Of the non-violent Arthur Griffith, the founder of Sinn Fein, whose dream was of a dual monarchy with which Kevin O'Higgins, too, sought later to achieve Irish unity, Miss Macardle gives a portrait. Griffith was free of the mystic tyranny which the "Irish Republic" had become.

His own dream for Ireland seemed to be on the brink of realization.... Had he been free to concede what, for himself, he had never been unwilling to concede, allegiance, a settlement might have been achieved.

The picture of the Irishmen's reception of the ultimatum Miss Macardle quotes from Winston Churchill:

Mr. Griffith said, speaking in his soft voice and with his modest manner, "I will give the answer of the Irish delegates at nine to-night; but Mr. Prime Minister, I personally will sign this agreement and will recommend it to my countrymen."

"Do I understand, Mr. Griffith," said Mr. Lloyd George, "that though everyone else refuses, you will nevertheless agree to sign?"—"Yes, that is so, Mr. Prime Minister," replied this quiet little man of great heart and great purpose.

Michael Collins rose, looking as though he were going to shoot someone, preferably himself. In all my life I never saw so much passion and suffering in restraint.

Within nine months Ireland was in civil war. Griffith had died of a broken heart, and Michael Collins had been killed in an ambush in his native county.

Miss Macardle distils the stormy waters of Republican anti-Treaty speech and action to an unrecognizable mildness while stressing some ruthlessness of the Irish Government's suppression methods which disturbed its own supporters.

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

Art recedes from life—Points of impact missed—Poor demand for arts—Aims of national scheme—Artists help artists—Memorial at Rajghat—Towards improvement in broadcasting—Shakespeare group in India.

IF any art is to progress in the right direction, it must be related to life.

It is bound to follow an indefinite course, if the artist is left in uncertain conditions. The relics of India's painting, sculpture and architecture among other arts convey a clear impression that they were intended to fulfil a definite social purpose.

Unbalanced Situation

In the normal course, production of art must be balanced with consumption, so that the artistic endeavour is not frustrated. It is one of the conditions essential to ensure progress of any art. Such a state presupposes formulation of a scheme which aims at integration of art in life at all the points upon which it impinges. As a creative force and cultural asset, art must be a vital interest of life.

In modern India, the conditions are diametrically opposite. An observer, with insight into artistic affairs will easily discern cleavage of art from the fabric of life. Several paintings and pieces of sculpture seen in exhibitions are acclaimed as excellent works, but most of them do not indicate their destinations. On the other end, even the aristocratic home shows a vacuum which art could have filled if it was recognised as one of its indispensable accessories.

Art In Confusion

This country has no artistic scheme of architecture. It has no plans of interior decoration, designs of utilitarian objects and civic art. All these make the various facets of a national art—an ideal which has yet to be achieved. In the absence of right criteria and standards, persons who have some liking for art have frequently followed the wrong way. One, who is indifferent to the design of architecture, installs a few pieces of ancient sculpture and a few Indian paintings in the drawing room, but he is not able to perceive the lack of harmony in his scheme of decoration.

Much of the confusion is created by the narrow definition of art which is restricted to painting and which, at times, is extended to sculpture. Civic art and designs of industrial products are therefore left in no-man's-land, since they are not considered as essential units of the province of art. The average Indian consumes art in varying degrees and according to his financial means, but he is not able to make the correct selection from the medley of Indian and western designs which is seen in almost every product which he needs.

The question is one of rebuilding the entire fabric of artistic life and not of pushing a painting or sculpture here and there. The task is, no doubt, stupendous, but it has to be faced by the Government and people in the interest of artists and for the sake of ensuring the survival of various Indian arts. The planning should begin with production and end with consumption. It should present a comprehensive and workable scheme for implantation of art in life in new environments. In such a scheme, every unit of art should be logically linked and should be in perfect harmony with others.

Education of artists—painters, sculptors and industrial and commercial designers should be one of the items in such a national scheme of art; but it should be related to life, so that it might fulfil the specific requirements. General education is in away based upon this fundamental principle, while art education is directed at random. Consequently the artists find themselves at sea after leaving the schools, since they do not exactly know the actual needs of their clientele which in its turn, is small and uncertain.

Provision or expansion of education of any type should be undertaken in porportion to the demand for it. This principle applies, with equal force, to art education also. At present, the tendency is to lay greater emphasis upon education than upon the crucial question of providing employment to artists. An important point, which has to be remembered in this connection, is that art invariably receives a set back if the artists have to face unemployment.

National Scheme

The situation, in which any art is found today, is precarious. As regards pictorial and graphic arts, the country is not able to absorb the existing bulk of artists, though the rate of their increase from year to year is not rapid. This point deserves serious consideration by the Government and art-loving sections of the public. The reasons are quite obvious. Architects are not prepared to accommodate sculptors and mural decorators because the austere forms imposed by them on the country have no room for decoration though the movement for industrial expansion is in full swing it has not yet approached the sphere of designs.

Such a disquieting state of affairs is, to some extent, the result of the failure of general education to cultivate aesthetic sensibility in students. The art training imparted in schools according to the orthodox methods needs to be radically changed as it has failed to increase the demand for art with the expansion of education. The national scheme of art must have a three-fold objective. It should insist upon allocation of artists in their legitimate place in the social order. It should provide for expansion of specialised art education in proportion to the actual requirements and in conformity with the indigenous art tradition and should outline the plans—educational

Help To Artists

The exhibition of paintings for the Artists' Aid Fund which was recently held in Bombay was the third in the series of such annual shows. This fund was established two years ago with the specific object of advancing financial help to the needy and poor artists. The paintings, offered for sale in the exhibition, are donated by the artists, and the amount realised from the sale is credited to the fund. The exhibition is a commendable effort of the artists to collect contributions for helping such members of their fraternity as may be in a financial difficulty.

The spirit in which paintings are donated every year by the artists must be appreciated. The public response to such an endeavour should be encouraging. The exhibition is significant of the fact that the artists have to struggle in order to secure the clientele and that there are artists who have to rely upon benevolence to continue their work. Both these conditions suggest that art is still far away from the people. The Government should take in time note of the stern realities of the situation. It should proceed to create conditions which would guarantee at least bare sustenance to the artists.

Memorial To Mahatmaji

The designs of the proposed memorial to Mahatma Gandhi at Rajghat are under consideration of the Gandhi Memorial Designs Committee. Information to this effect was given to Parliament recently by the Deputy Works Minister. The designing of this national memorial appears to have been in an unduly protracted stage of consideration, when it should have been expedited in view of its importance.

Since nothing is known about the nature and details of the designs, it is necessary to insist before the selection is made, that the memorial should be original in conception and outstanding in design. In style, the design must have a distinct connection with the ancient monuments. It is for the committee to set certain criteria and standards before it proceeds to make the final selection. The Government, it is hoped, will publish the selected designs, so that experts outside the Committee might get an opportunity to study them and to express their views on them. The memorial to Mahatmaji must be monumental. It must be above criticism.

Content Of Broadcasting

In order to improve the standards of broadcasting and to bring them on the highest international level, the Government of India has constituted a scientific Advisory Committee. This Committee will advise the Government on the scientific aspects and technique of the broadcasting service. The Government should have considered the desirability of appointing a few non-official experts on the committee instead of relying almost exclusively on the collective wisdom of the officialdom. It is strange that in the matter of management of the radio the Government has, so far, preferred to be guided by the officials.

The content of broadcasting is not less important than its quality. Music has a major share in it. To its credit stands the largest number of licenses. Hitherto the music policy of the All India Radio is laid down by the officials whose narrow vision and outlook are reflected in the programmes. The Government is not unaware of the criticism, but it is not inclined to consult non-official experts and to reshape the programmes of classical music in such a manner that all the schools and styles are equitably represented in them. In reply to the criticism against the lavish fare of film songs, provided by the radio, the officials have continued to argue that they have to give 'what the people want'. This is the principle on which the music policy of the All India Radio is based! and this policy is not likely to change with the improvement in the standards of the broadcasting service.

Representative Group

The arrival of the Shakespeare group in Bombay under the leadership of Mr. Eric Elliot was a noteworthy event. The group proposes to present complete versions of Shakespeare and other plays including Shaw's. It consists of twelve well known stars of the old vic and Stratford-on-Avon. Mr. Elliot himself will appear in the leading role in all the plays. The important point about this group also is that it is composed of veterans of the British stage.

In India it is easier for influential amateurs and their leaders to emerge as representatives of the stage and to venture to speak with authority on matters theatrical, because they can manage to push the veterans of the professional stage into the background. Such self-styled authorities should learn from the Shakespeare group that professional playwrights and players are not regarded as inferior persons in England and are not excluded from the scope of the national theatre. Amateurism should not be in haste to acquire the distinction of a national art.

"PRAYER"

An exhibit in the Progressive Artists' Exhibition.

—BY MISS BHANU

DEHYDRATED MANGO PULP

RAIVAL mangoes—a cheap variety of mangoes—are available in abundance in different parts of Bombay State and elsewhere during the period May-July. A considerable portion of the crop—in some cases as much as 40 per cent—is wasted through spoilage for want of adequate storage and transport facilities. The market value of RAIVAL mangoes being much lower than that of ALPHONSO, PYREE and other popular varieties, the crop is neglected, write M. R. Mandlekar, R. K. Purohit and V. B. Thosar in the "Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research."

Partial dehydration and preservation of mango pulp is a common household practice in many parts of India. It is carried out on a cottage industry basis in many localities. The juice and pulp are warmed after mixing sugar, spread out on shallow pans and exposed to the sun for a few days. A dark-brown solid product is obtained. In view of its poor keeping qualities, it has not found favour in the manufacture of ice-cream, custard pudding, cakes and other edible preparations.

Investigations into the preparation of dehydrated mango pulp were undertaken on a semi-commercial scale at the Industrial Research Laboratories, Bombay, during the mango seasons 1947-1949. Hand-pressed juice (moisture content 80-90 per cent) from fully ripe mangoes was spread to a depth of 1/8" in shallow pans and dried initially at a temperature not exceeding 50 deg. C. for 4-6 hr. in a shelf drier. The product was further dehydrated in a vacuum drier at 60 deg. C. for 1 hr. A crisp product with good keeping quality was obtained. Addition of 10 per cent cane sugar improved the taste and treatment of juice with sulphur dioxide improved the colour but affected the flavour. The product has been preserved for over two years in good condition. It should be packed in air-tight containers to prevent moisture absorption.

My Dear Sisters And Brothers,

A school time-table not thought of in terms of unrelated subjects, or of examinations, was suggested recently by Mr. D. R. Hardman, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Education, Great Britain.

Mr Hardman's time-table would include: command of the mother tongue in speech, song, and the written words; delight in the ability to use numbers; the satisfaction of curiosity about the living earth and all things on it which arises from the study of the general principles of elementary science; delight in the arts; the satisfaction of that urge of young life to achieve a co-ordination between hand and brain, which is called crafts; and lastly the inculcation of a sense of service in the school.

"It is along these lines that our best teachers are making the assault on that boredom which is the source of so much restlessness and evil in modern society," concluded Mr Hardman.

CHANGE HERE

The conceited young man spoke to the great singer.

"You have heard me sing, sir; do you think I can do anything with my voice?"

"Certainly," was the reply: "become a railway porter."

Money From Honey

The commercial bee-keeping company run by the boys and girls of Market Rasen Modern School, Lincolnshire recently held its annual meeting of shareholders all of whom are schoolchildren.

The company's accounts were presented by a 12-year-old girl, Ann Robinson (good at Stocks and Shares), who announced a dividend of 100 per cent.

"This has been a terribly difficult year for bees," said Ann, in her speech to the shareholders. "It has rained nearly every day, and the bees have had to make honey in the rain. No bee likes doing that."

However, like their owners, the bees kept busy. Today this children's successful bee-keeping enterprise owns equipment—hives, jars and so on—worth over £100 and it began ten years ago.

Soup Prize

Mr. Smith: Waiter, I just found a collar button in my soup.

Waiter: Oh, thank you sir, I've been looking for it all day.

Moth-Proof

Angry Customer: You told me this blanket was all wool, but it is plainly marked 'cotton'.

Clerk: Yes, we mark them that way to fool the moths.

Expansion

Chemistry teacher: When water freezes what is the greatest change that takes place?

Student: The price.

AN OLD CHINESE PROVERB.

If there is righteousness in the heart,
There will be beauty in the character.
If there is beauty in the character,
There will be harmony in the home.
If there is harmony in the home,
There will be order in the nation.
If there is order in the nation,
There will be peace in the world.

Air Takes Up Space

Air is the most important thing in the world. We could not live without it. Yet we cannot see it. How do we know there is such a thing as air? Here is an easy test.

Get a clean, dry glass. Stuff a dry handkerchief or paper towel into the bottom of the glass.

Then fill a bowl with water. Turn the glass upside down. Push it to the bottom of the water. Then take it out and look at the handkerchief.

The handkerchief is still dry. It seems like magic, doesn't it? The secret is simple.

The water did not go all the way into the glass. The rest of the glass was filled with air. The water could not touch the handkerchief.

This proves that air is real. It shows that air takes up space.

Kate's Game

The following game has been sent by Sister Roshan K. Irani of Tardeo:—

This is a contest having to do entirely with "KATE". Read the following nine questions to your guests, and have them supply the correct word.

(1) What Kate is always repeating? (Duplicate).

(2) What Kate is always eliminating? (Eradicate).

(3) What Kate is always making speeches at ceremonials? (Dedicate).

(4) What Kate makes the wheels go round? (Lubricate).

(5) What Kate does not go around with lowbrows? (Educate).

(6) What Kate is full of advice? (Advocate).

(7) What Kate is always out of breath? (Suffocate).

(8) What Kate crawls out of difficult situation? (Extricate).

(9) What two Kates show the way? (Locate and Indicate).

A GOOD BET

"Let's have a race across this bridge, Persu," said Menu. "If I get to the other side first I make a chalkmark on the pavement!"

"Right you are" replied Persu. "But if I get to the other side first I'll rub it out."

Make your own wall plaques.
Materials needed.
Plaster of Paris,
Metal Foil,
Brush, Water colors,
Shellac, Wooden
Ice Cream Spoon.
Here's How!
1. Draw design on paper.
2. Place foil under drawing and trace.
3. Press outline of design evenly and fairly deep in foil. Use edge of spoon.
4. Next press down areas of design. Use bowl of wooden spoon. Have thick padding of paper or cloth under foil.
Design
Paper
Foil
Spoon
Foil
Spoon
Foil
5. Fold up edges of foil one inch.
Bend here
Cut here
Folded corner
Note: Be sure raised surface of design is on under side of foil mold.
6. Mix plaster of paris in water to creamy consistency. Pour into foil mold.
7. Allow to set one hour. Then remove plaster plaque from foil mold.
8. Paint with water color and then shellac to preserve the surface.

Mohini's Popularity In Turkey

The most popular living being in Turkey today is a former denizen of the forests of Mysore—"Uncle Nehru" to the children of Turkey.

Mrs. Hannah Sen, who has recently returned to India from Turkey, was pleasantly surprised to find in Turkish shops 'Mohini' charms in various forms and colurs and children's books based on the imaginary exploits of 'Mohini". At the annual fair at Istanbul, which Mrs. Sen visited, several stalls stocked "Mohini" literature and "Mohini" trinkets and in the grounds of the fair a large replica of "Mohini" made of flowers greeted the visitors. Mrs. Sen was also told by Turkish friends that "Mohini" has become a common household word in Turkish homes and was much beloved alike of children and grown-ups. Mrs. Sen has brought to India some souvenirs of Mohini one of which she has presented to the Prime Minister.

"Mohini" was presented to the children of Turkey in January this year. On that day in Istanbul, a school holiday was declared and almost the entire child population of the Turkish capital turned up to give a rousing reception to the baby elephant. Shouts of "Welcome Mohini" and "Thanks to Uncle Nehru" rent the air. After presentation ceremony, accompanied by her teenaged admirers, "Mohini" was taken in a triumphal procession to the Ataturk monument in the main square of the town where she placed a wreath on the monument on behalf of the Indian children.

Since then Mohini's career has been one of trimph. Endearing herself to children by her friendly ways, she has starred in a film and has been the subject of frequqent broadcasts. Turkish children have also benefited materially since the admission fee charged to see her goes to the Turkish Refugee Children's Fund.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dadu

ANOTHER SUGAR ROBINSON

Another SUGAR ROBINSON from America has arrived in London. He is Sugar "Chili" Robinson, an 11-year-old Negro pianist specialising in what is called "boogie woogie" He has earned during the past few years £167.000 and he now commands £2,500 a week salary for his performance on the keyboard. He is a pint-size, banjo-eyed little chap, with legs too short to reach the piano pedals and he pounds the keyboard with his fists, arms, elbows and knuckles as he plays Above Little Sugar "Chili" Robinson gives one of his dynamic performances at a press reception at the Piccadily Hotel.

New Way To Save The Drowning

HIP-LIFT METHOD FOR SPEEDY REVIVAL

ONE day last autumn, 11 normal young men ranging in age from 22 to 31 voluntarily held hands with death. It was not a stunt. They risked their lives because a trio of doctors and one medical student with creative imagination set out to evaluate all the methods of artificial respiration, writes Robert N. Schwartz in 'Coronet.'

Each year, nearly 7,000 persons are drowned in these United States; thousands of others die of electric shock, of suffocation, and similar causes. Scientists have long felt that the current and familiar method of artificial respiration, unchanged for 48 years, was not saving enough lives. Constantly they sought a method to pump more air more rapidly into the lungs of the dying person.

Human Guinea Pigs

The 11 young men, all medical students or technicians in excellent health, offered themselves as guinea pigs to test accurately, for the first time in medical history, the efficacy of the best-known methods of artificial respiration, as well as one yet untried. Each student knew he would be running a risk—not once, but several times. For in order to succeed in the experiments, the men had to be reduced to the psysical condition of a drowning person.

It was a hot and humid day in October when the studen's crowded into a small antechamber of an operating room at the University of Illinois College of Medicine. Then the inner door opened; and a finger beckoned.

The first of the students walked into the stark white operating room, filled with measuring machines and instruments. A team of three doctors from the University's department of clinical science were in the room: A. C. Ivy, world-renowned physiologist; Archer S. Gordon, brilliant young surgeon; and Max Sadove, outstanding authority on anesthetic agents. A student, Frank Raymon, was the fourth member of the team.

They had spent months studying all manual methods of artificial respiration and working out new ones. So important was their research that it was supported by grants from the American Red Cross and the Council on Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation of the American Medical Association.

Schafer Method

The first student bared his arm, one of the doctors thrust a syringe into the flesh. The injection was a mixture of pentothal, atropine, a drug which quiets the nerves, and curare, the Indian arrow poison which paralyzes the muscles.

As the drug took hold, the student's muscles twitched, then relaxed. His face became flaccid and sagged. His breathing slowed, seemingly stopped. Now the youth was walking a tightrope, with death waiting for a misstep. Every moment was precious.

Skillfully, Dr. Sadove slipped a special kind of rubber tube into the student's throat. Attached to the tube were instruments to record the amount of air entering and leaving the lungs.

Then Dr. Gordon took over. The guinea pig was on the

(Continued on Page 23)

INDIAN POLITICS IN TRANSITION

Congress Crisis And Aftermath

By A.V. Mathew

INDIA is now very much in the world, and never before in history has our country had a more important and a more difficult task than she has today throughout the world. Now we have such a change in our national life as to constitute a fresh phase of history. As the old relationship between Britain and India has gradually disappeared new forms of connection have taken and are continually taking place. In our time when democracy has become the outstanding interest of thought the country has made a stride in the democratic conditions of life faster than we had done before, and the results of this stride are of the greatest interest and importance. The manner in which India has managed to secure independence has inspired surrounding nations with a high opinion both of her spirit and of her strength. In the group of fully self-governing countries, our country has acquired practical importance. But at present there is perhaps no sphere of national life in the country where the confusion of ideas and purposes is greater than in the sphere of politics, even though efficient administration is needed at all levels to carry out the measures essential to our progressive development.

Hope Is Born

A hope is born in our hearts as we ponder over all the praiseworthy efforts we have heard about the Congress this hope grows into a longing. The Congress earned for the country independence, often paying the price of it with the blood of her best, and its history not having been free from periodic crises and depressions. Without faith in the Congress, the incredible labours of our political leaders like Gandhiji, Nehru, Gokhale, Balgangadhar Tilak, Patel and many others would have been without hope. Gandhiji taught us that our national life should be conceived not so much in its results as in its principles. His was a philosophy which set out to interpret life as it is known and experienced by normal human beings and he was able to judge the deeper potentialities of human personality. If we are loyal to Gandhiji, we can never lose our respect for human personality, and we can never interpret the neighbour in any other terms than are found in the story of the good Samaritan. Gandhiji was indeed a great man; but he was unlike Napoleon who was as great as a man be without virtue.

While the general aspect of Gandhism is evolutionary expansiveness, it also is not an inexplicable freak of a senseless constitution of things, nor the introduction of some great isolated inventions, but it is a matter of the inherently social nature of human personality.

Mr. Nehru

It is conceivable that a greater politician than Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru may arise, but it is not conceivable that there will be another Nehru or a better Nehru. He is a political leader of steady cold-steel nerve whose patriotism has never been affected by the tumults of politics and the pangs of blows and injuries sustained in the political arena. Having confidence in his own discrimination and certainty about his judgment, he is also a man of intellect who by intellectual labour has attained to a great power; the forms of his thought and the images on which his imagination feeds being derived from the circumstances of his life.

Nehru knows all the trick of politics and uses it, as a master always uses technique. To him national life is unthinkable unless there be established a mode of living founded no mutual help, co-operation and individual initiative in the cultivation of human relationship.

Congress Rule

It is the fashion to-day among many in India to water down and belittle the present Congress organisation, any wrong impression which is conveyed at the outset remaining tragically apparent right through the end. The present Congress Government in its struggle for preservation as well as in its desire to govern properly, is trying to achieve big things; it may be that it is trying to achieve too much, when the right of political and economic bewilderment seems to have settled upon the entire country, and from the point of view of the average citizen the situation is bad enough. Perhaps the Congress is trying even to prick the spots, which its force will not bear. Ideal politics are said to be so little adapted by many Congressmen to the ends which ought to be sought, that a totally opposite condition is brought about. The interests of the Congressmen often seem to clash, just as in the world outside. By denying the influence of Gandhism, the Congress sometimes seems to be denying all moral purpose, while in the case of many Congressmen, meaning of words, definition of theories and ideas of sound policy are constantly changing thereby sidetracking the Congress from the central line of advance.

Clash Of Interests

Now resignations from the Congress become quick, conscious and expected. Desire for resignation may be allied to apprehension of some other evil as likely to arise, or some severe infliction anticipated to follow. In its ordinary sense, the term resignation expresses a process and a result. It appears that the process of resignation is carried on by a combined group, since there is a strong influence exercised by politicians over each other especially when they are about the same age and standing and are engaged in the same pursuit. The ultimate explanation of how actual resignations have the general character which they do have, must be in an analysis of the general character of the realm of possibility. It may be that some political leaders and others have resigned from the Congress because a new disturbing, creative power has come into their lives, or that it was forced upon them by the pressure of self-preservation. It is impossible not to feel that something more than these considerations is involved, or that something inside the Congress is trying to get out of the fantasy, or that the Congress is now like a ship travelling to and fro in the dark without a chart and without a beacon light to guide it to a haven of faith and hope.

Party Discipline

The argument for resignation, though it may be specious and untenable is in popular opinion, often quite tenable. Though resignation is not a good agent in establishing the habit of Party discipline, people are apt to sympathise rather with the grief of the person who resigns than with the pain of the Party leader. But there are more tangible ways than resignation, in which politicians can contribute to national welfare. No resignation should create in the politician who does it the bitter and destructive quality of misanthropy, or a destroying passion of revenge. Those who resign will have to realise that they will have to consider the specific conditions prevailing in India, and also to ask themselves what chances they have of successfully building up a new political order. The cure for this resignation is with the Congress which alone is to blame if there exist defects within its body. Anyhow, time alone would prove how those who now resign from it would be able to produce beneficial political results, and to convince others that they are not actuated by restricted vision and distorted aims. The diversion of politics from creative and constructive purposes to destructive purposes is sure to restrict freedom and diminish social service.

Stability

The creation of political stability is a pre-requisite for all our national programmes to be successful. To meet the responsibility of preserving and strengthening India, in order that she may become the mediator between the peoples of the East and the West, we must see that through all our affairs should blow the keen and cleansing winds of democracy and political justice both of which are to grow in the country still more rapidly, that there should be efficiency in the control and direction exercised by the State over the various aspects of our national life, and that our government should be the means not only of central domination, but also the symbol of equal communition

NEW WAY TO SAVE THE DROWNING

(Continued from Page 22.)

floor, face downward. Just like any life guard, Gordon kneeled behind the victim's hips, straddling his legs. Then, leaning forward, he placed his hands on the unconscious man's lower ribs and exerted a firm pressure. He released his grip and leaned back. Then he repeated the pro-

This is the method familiar to millions as "prone-pressure respiration." It is used throughout the world and taught in schools, clubs, first-aid classes, camps, and the like. Introduced by Dr. E. A. Schafer in 1903, the method is simple and can be learned by almost anyone.

Rapidly, efficiently, Dr. Gordon brought life-giving air into the lungs of the guinea pig. Sweat beaded the physician's forehead. A colleague read the instruments and dials, called the figures in a tense voice.

As more and more air entered his inert lungs, the guinea pig began to revive. Tabulation of the figures indicated that 500 cc. of air was induced into the body by the prone-pressure method.

Fifteen minutes later the experiment started again, with the student still unconscious as another method of artificial respiration was tried and evaluated. And then, successively, all of the eight well-known methods were tried.

New Technique

Then came the tensest moment of all — the moment toward which all their research and labour had been aimed. This was the test of the new ninth method.

Gordon assumed the same position as in the prone-pressure method, kneeling behind the victim's hips and straddling both legs.

Then using a modification of the hip-lift method reported in 1948 by John H. Emerson, he leaned forward and inserted his clenched fist under one hip, elevating it about two inches. Next he placed his other hand under the other hip, lifted it four to six inches, producing a rotary action on the stationary hip. Then he alternated this motion with the back-pressure method.

Dr. Ivy and his colleagues had reasoned that adding the hip lift to the prone-pressure technique would more than double the amount of air sucked into the lungs. But was the reasoning correct?

As Dr Gordon worked, his colleagues peered intently at the instruments. Slowly the needles in the instrument dials crept around ... further ... further ... further.

First tentative smiles, then grinscracked the sober faces of the doctors.

The new method worked, worked very well. An average of 1,199 c.c. of air—more than twice the prone-pressure's 500 c.c.—came in and out of the lungs in each cycle of breathing!

It was as simple as that. The new method was better, would save more lives. However, one guinea pig was not enough to prove the efficacy of the experiment. So, one by one, the other ten volunteers went into the operating room and underwent the same ordeal.

Dr. Ivy and his aids presented their report to the American Medical Association, which wasted no time in making it public. Its publication in the AMA's 'Journal' last December caused a flurry of excitement in medical circles.

The article had hardly appeared when a man from Florida wrote to Dr Ivy. Soon after reading of the experiment, he went to a beach near his home. A tight knot of people clustered anxiously near the water. Several women were weeping.

He edged into the circle. A little girl lay there, more dead than alive.

She had been fished from the surf after seven minutes under water. That long period without air is almost invariably fatal—by old standards of artificial respiration.

A life guard worked frantically. He was applying the prone-pressure method perfectly, but death was winning the race.

Dr. Ivy's correspondent recalled what he had just read. "Let me try for a bit," he asked. The life guard made way for him.

The man applied the hip-lift prone-pressure method. The crowd stared bewildered, then fascinated, as the girl began to show signs of life. Colour flooded her face. One leg twitched. Then the other. Several moments later she had been revived, and was little the worse for her harrowing experience.

Vyshinsky's Two Faces

(Continued from Page 2)

Vyshinsky had discovered in himself an unusual bent for furious invective, and so a route to further prominence and promotion.

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In 1935, he was made Commissar for Justice and Attorney General. The fact that he had been a Menshevik was remembered—and still is recorded in the files at the relevant Moscow Ministry. But he had found the best method of expiating his former 'deviation.'

His agile tongue could now be relied upon to lash and pummel at any 'deviationist' and brand the unhappy creature as a monster of treachery. After he had prosecuted at trials of Trotskyist-Zinoviev terrorist factions in 1936, the "New York Sun" reported that "some of his former students gasped as they saw the once mild mannered professor turn tiger, run his hand over his red hair, shout until his pince-nez trembled on his nose, and hurl blazing epithets at the accused."

This combination of technique and knowledge—for he is the author of more than 100 books on all phases of Soviet law—stood him in good stead. In 1937 he was elected to the Supreme Soviet; in 1938 he became vice-chairman of the Council of the Peoples' Commissars of the USSR. A year later, he was the first lawyer to be elected to the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

●

A supreme honour was loaded upon him in 1944 when, on his sixtieth birthday, his red hair now grey but his vigour unimpaired, President Kalinin presented him with the Order of Lenin for outstanding services to the Soviet Government.

By then he had been Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs for four years. He had begun to use his tigerish technique to revolutionise international procedure.

The extent of the revolution which has taken place in the last decade, and the extent to which Vyshinsky is responsible, is not generally realised. All last century, and in the early part of this, international diplomacy was a comparatively polite and gentlemanly business. The accent was always on argument rather than insult. With the thirties, of course, came the rantings and ravings of Hitler. But Hitler was no lawyer. He was childishly ignorant of international procedure. He always got his way with the simple threat of force. Verbally, he was often outmanoeuvred by western diplomats, who nevertheless had to submit to him owing to the weakness and irresolution of their governments.

It was Vyshinsky who brought to the conference tables after the war a new mixture of argument and insult. He will argue at length, and formidably, and he will intersperse his arguments with abusive insults, with just enough sting and substance to them to force his opponents to reply in kind.

The old style of Foreign Secretary, if he could return to this deadly sort of game, would be horror-struck. But Western politicians have grown used to it. They just have to sit through these interminable outbursts. This new technique, however, combined with open diplomacy, has developed, perforce, a new type of Western diplomat—men who can negotiate on a public stage, with cameras whirring, Molotov nibbling and Vyshinsky barking, and keep their wits about them, ready to give blow for blow as they present their case.

●

Vyshinsky, when I first met him at that party, was of course much more approachable than his predecessor, Molotov. He greeted me, when I was introduced to him, quite cordially. Though our conversation was perforce a short one, he gave me an impression of strength and durability, and all through his life he has given proofs of these qualities.

When the Soviet Constitution was presented, in 1936, to the eighth Congress of Soviets, the document carried the names of 30 sponsors. Of these 30, four have since died a natural death, 11 others, headed by Stalin himself, still occupy important posts or at least are positively known to be alive.

The remaining 15 have disappeared. They include three former vice-premiers of the Soviet Central Government, prime ministers and presidents of Union Republics, and other high dignitaries. Some committed suicide in expectation of their arrest and trial. Others were executed. Others have died in prison.

Vyshinsky has eluded this fate. But the fate of the comrades, to give only one striking instance, is proof that the facade of sincerity and democracy which these men have presented at the conference tables of the world in the last decade has been a gigantic mockery of mankind.

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MUSIC AS BIG BUSINESS

Muzak Relieves Tension And Combats Fatigue

BY providing unobtrusive. background music which relieves tension and combats fatigue an American company has successfully helped patients in hospitals and workers at their jobs.

BY LAWRENCE LADER

USING a paradox as its principal appeal an American company has built a successful business supplying such diverse purchasers as hospitals and factories. restaurants and dentists with music designed to meet the needs of patients, workers, or customers. The company is the Muzak Corporation. The paradox is that the music is prepared for playing, but not for listening, or at least not for concentrated, attentive listening.

"When people sit down and listen to it," one official of the company said, "then we have failed. Although our programmes reach 50,000,000 people a day throughout the United States, Canada, Puerto Rico, Mexico, and Hawaii, we spend our time creating a product that we do not want anyone to hear."

Muzak is music with a purpose. Its objective is not to entertain people, but to serve as a background for what they are doing and help them do it more efficiently or enjoyably. A case in point is a large New York insurance company which employs thousands of clerks and business machine operators. Executives were disturbed at a lowering of efficiency due to the fatigue of routine work and the noise of the machines. Then Muzak was installed. Within three months, the efficiency of file clerks, keypunch operators, and verifiers increased 19.3 percent.

Pays Dividends

In large department stores its purpose is to make the customer linger for a minute longer at the cosmetics or hosiery counter and make one more purchase. In restaurants, Muzak aims to create such an aura of relaxation that customers will want to stay for another cup of coffee.

Most people, who are likely to think of music as something they hear at their local concert hall or over the radio, have no idea of the vast amount of research and production that is spent on getting them not to listen. The first step in this process is the creation of the music itself—concert, semi-classical, or well known dance tunes which are converted by experts from their usual form to a hushed and other-worldly style that has become a Muzak trademark. All strong brasses and vocals, anything that would detract from its quality as background music, are eliminated.

The Process

Although the company employs the best-known American orchestras and instrumentalists, they play anonymously, their individual styles patterned to Muzak's special style. After a number is recorded at studios in New York City, transcriptions are processed at the company's factory in the southern State of Kentucky, and become part of the permanent library of more than 6,000 selections. New pieces are added at the rate of 30 a month. Muzak leases them to its franchise holders in the Western Hemisphere. A transcription is never sold.

The next step in the Muzak paradox of getting people not to listen is to play the right music at the right time. Arranging this is the job of 11 experts in the programme department.

"One number might be great for relaxing a group in a restaurant," a programme director explained. "But it could ruin the efficiency of a staff of typists."

To meet varying needs Muzak prepares master schedules in New York and insists that all its affiliates use them. There are four schedules: one for restaurants and hotels, a second for offices and banks, a third for industry and the fourth for stores. Restaurant patrons, therefore, will listen to the same piece of music at the same time of day whether in the United States, Mexico, or Hawaii.

Each programme is prepared for the needs of time and place. The restaurant programme, for instance, starts off at breakfast with light, lively music. This shifts at lunch to semiclassical and light concert pieces. The afternoon schedule returns to fast music with a dash of novelties. The mood becomes more sedate again around dinner time, and then changes to dance tempo and old favourites during the late hours. By contrast, the industry schedule is specifically aimed at combating the fatigue curves that reach their peak at 10-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m.

Playing In Whispers

The final step in getting people not to listen depends on Muzak's engineers.

"You can not fight noise with more noise," one of them explained. "In a crowded factory with machines banging away, an ordinary phonograph record with a fidelity range up to 4,500 cycles would have to be so loud it would strike the ear like a sledge hammer. Instead of relieving a worker's fatigue, you would be driving him crazy. Muzak, therefore, produces a special electrical transcription with a high fidelity range that runs to 11,000 cycles. In nontechnical terms, this means that Muzak can be playing at a whisper. Yet the music will reach the worker's ear distinctly.

The company's growth has been one of the phenomena of the past decade. In 1940 there were only 791 subscribers, serviced by nine franchises. Today, there are 7,560, serviced by 69 franchises which cover almost 200 cities.

This growth has been based on the principle of independent franchises. Except for New York City, all Muzak networks are run by local businessmen who have invested their own capital, built their own studios, and found their own subscribers Each franchiser is supplied with its transcription library and weekly master programming schedule. Franchisers are brought to New York City, trained in the techniques of the business, and supplied regularly with technical advice and promotion material. Practically every new operation has been successful from the start.

Origin Of Idea

The idea for Muzak originated in 1922 when Maj. Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer of the U. S. Army, proposed the use of electric light lines to transmit music and news through local areas. A group of midwestern businessmen picked up the idea and began to exploit it through a company called Wired Music, Inc. When they found that interference from generators, trolley cars, and other sources distorted reception, they changed to telephone lines. Since a large city seemed a better field for it, the company was sold to a group of New Yorkers in 1936, and Wired Music became the Muzak Corporation.

The war brought an unexpected impetus. With British workers losing sleep at night from bombings, the British Government was trying to relieve factory fatigue and keep production at a peak. Music was introduced in factories for the first time. It proved an immediate success.

American observers carried the idea back to the U.S. War Production Board in Washington, D. C., the nation's capital. Muzak officials were called into conference and soon music was being piped to war plants throughout the United States.

The most startling new uses of Muzak have sprung up in the medical profession.

Dentists in one midwestern city offered Muzak to their patients through headsets as a therapeutic relief to the unsymphonic buzz of the drill.

At Houston Memorial Hospital in the south-western State of Texas and the University of Colorado's School of Medicine in the western city of Denver, one of Muzak's special programmes was piped to the psychopathic wards.

One recent experiment in a disturbed patient ward showed that listening to slumber music before bedtime soothed the patients and induced sleep.

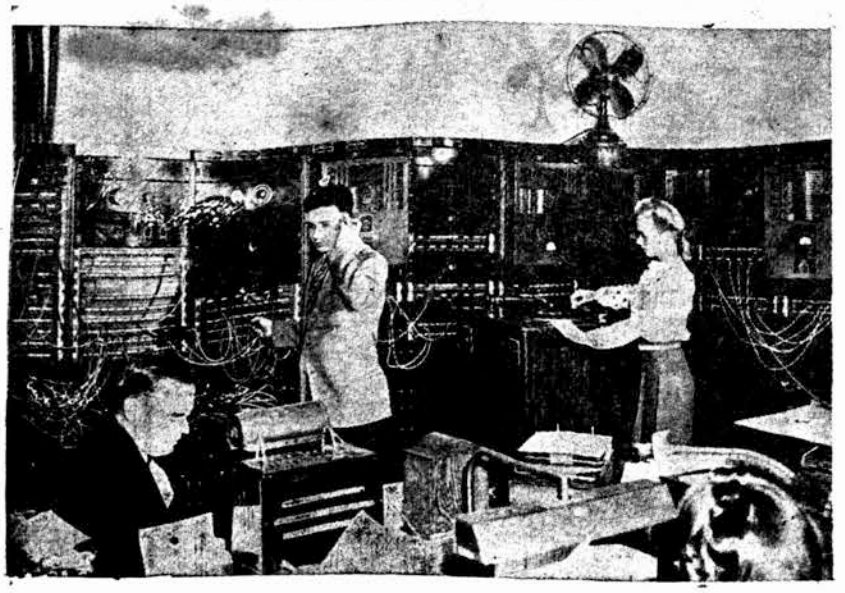
At New York City's Manhattan General Hospital, patients undergoing plastic surgery with local anesthesia may listen to Muzak with headphones.

The latest trend is to install outlets and wiring in office and professional buildings during the process of construction. The Mutual Life Insurance Building in New York City and the Carnation Company, Prudential Life and General Petroleum buildings in west coast Los Angeles are recent construction jobs which are wired for Muzak from basement to roof. Muzak is making plans—and is studying the technical problems involved—which will enable the American homeowner who so desires to install the music service in his own house.—Courtesy of 'Nation's Business.'

HOW TO SELECT A RECORD

An employee examining a record. Muzak has 6,000 selections in its library.

A VIEW OF THE CONTROL ROOM



The various programmes of music from the Muzak Corporation originate and are monitored in a master control room as shown above.

Is It A Woman's World?

(Continued from Page 2)

the significant thing is that in both life insurance and ownership of investments the pioneer pin-money pattern continues.

Income figures support the unpopular thesis that women's economic position is, with flamboyant exceptions, relatively modest. A study made by the Census Bureau in 1950 showed that only a little more than a third of the women in the United States reported any income at all. These 22,725,000 got only 17 per cent of the total income payments made to individuals.

Meanwhile their educational status is steadily improving. There are some two and a half million women in the country with college degrees, and the assumption that bright girls will go to college is as much of a commonplace as it is for bright boys.

The political status of women, the cause of so much clamour before 1920, has not advanced as fast as their working value or their voting numbers. The Senate has only one women among 96 Senators—Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith of Maine—and the House only half a dozen out of 435 members. On the executive side things are only a little better. No woman sits in President Truman's Cabinet, though five of them occupy unusual positions on the second level. Mrs. Georgia Neese Clark is Treasurer of the United States, Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross is Director of the Mint—two jobs which rank as political plums customarily handed to masculine supporters of the Administration. Mrs. Anna Rosenberg is Assistant Secretary of Defence in charge of manpower allocation—a difficult job which is a measure of her extraordinary abilities. Mrs. Eugenia Anderson is Ambassador to Denmark, Mrs. Pearl Mesta is Minister to Luxembourg. Women have certainly got feet in a great many doors, but nevertheless the United States is still far from being the women's world that it is popularly supposed to be.

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